The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 , 1896. NO. 35

COURT MELANGE

DISPOSAL OF ALL THE CASES UP FOR TRIAL.

Sentences Imposed by the Court upon the Ones Found Guilty.—Civil Cases Continued to Next Term.

Thursday morning the case of the Com. vs. W. F. Richards, still on trial; verdict Thursday afternoon of not guilty.

On Thursday forenoon all the civil cases put down for trial, during this week, were continued by the court; the cases were as follows:

Jacob Houser, vs. Wm. Eckley; settled.

Geo. Vaux, vs. Lee Henry; continued.

M. Salm vs. Penna. R. R. Co.; continued.

Benj. Breon vs. George Sheesley; continued.

Robert Laws vs. Dennis Nolan; continued.

Centre County Banking Co. vs. Wm. Mills, who survives Geo. Simms, Sr., deceased, and Harriet Simms, Celia Mills, Alice Emory, and Geo. Simms, Jr., heirs and legal representatives of the said Geo. Simms, Sr., dec'd; continued.

Thursday afternoon the sheriff offered his deeds for acknowledgment.

Com. vs. Robert Harris, indicted for assault and battery, prosecutor Robert Hayes. This prosecution grows out of an altercation between the prosecutor and the defendant in front of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, on the night of the 4th of July last; verdict guilty.

Com. vs. Lizzie Bathurst, indicted for larceny, prosecutor G. A. McClellan. This defendant stayed at the house for a few days near Morris' lime kilns, in Benner township, and left his place on the 14th day of August and took with her one dress waist, two night gowns, pair of hose, and two neck-ties; at the close of the commonwealth's testimony the defendant changed her plea from that of not guilty to that of guilty and was remanded to jail.

Com. vs. Ollie Weaver, indicted for larceny, prosecutrix Grace Fitzpatrick, for taking two gold finger rings from the prosecutrix sister's house in Spring township, some time during the last week of April of this year. At the close of the commonwealth testimony counsel for the defendant moved for a nolli prosequi for want of sufficient evidence, which the court granted.

In the matter of the petition of sundry citizens for a soldiers monument under the act of assembly of 1895, the foreman announced that the grand jury stood six in favor of, and sixteen against the same.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The first case called was Com. vs. Anna Hackenbury and Wm. Hackenbury, of Spring township, indicted first count assault and battery, second count, aggravated assault and battery, prosecutor Harry Jodon; verdict on Thursday afternoon of guilty on the first count, and not guilty on the second count; Wm. Hockenbury the other defendant being a boy of about 12 years of age, was not convicted.

Com. vs. John Wilson and Robert Wilson, indicted for cutting timber trees on the lands of another; prosecutor Edward Woomer; these defendants it is alleged, cut timber trees on the lands of the Glen Union Lumber Co., lying south of the Bear Meadows in Harris township and near the Huntingdon county line, for which Isaac Woomer is agent, in the early part of the summer of this year; verdict of not guilty, and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Henry Wagner convicted of an assault and battery upon W. H. Musser, sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and the costs of prosecution.

On Saturday morning the court sentenced all the defendants convicted during the week.

John Howard convicted of larceny, sentenced to the Reformatory at Huntingdon.

Arthur Zeigler, of Centre Hall, convicted for larceny of a pair of shoes, sentenced to pay a fine of $1, costs of prosecution, and six months in jail.

Thomas H. Fink convicted for larceny, sentenced to the Reformatory at Huntingdon.

Lizzie Bathurst who plead guilty to the charge of larceny, sentenced to pay a fine of $1, costs of prosecution, and five months in jail.

Christena Nelson, of Philipsburg, convicted for keeping a disorderly house, sentenced to pay a fine of $25, costs of prosecution, and three months in jail.

Wm. Laird convicted for cruelty to animals, sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and the costs of prosecution.

Robert Harris convicted of assault and battery, sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs of prosecution.

Anna Hockenbury convicted of assault and battery, sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs of prosecution.

Other criminal cases returned to August sessions, and not heretofore mentioned, were as follows:

Com. vs. Franklin Highlands, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Nettie Harker; defendant not found.

Com. vs. Joseph Mann, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Edna Chatman; true bill.

Com. vs. Ceph Wetzlel, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Murt Ammerman; true bill.

Com. vs. Wm. Decker, charge betrayal, prosecutrix, Maggie Clark; true bill.

Com. vs. Harry Shawley, charge betrayal; prosecutrix Orpha Tate; settled.

Com. vs. Annie Kreitzer, charge assault and battery, prosecutrix Amanda Royer; settled.

Com. vs. Jacob F. Royer, charge desertion, prosecutrix Amanda Royer; settled.

Com. vs. John Peal and Wm. Cunningham, charge assault and battery, prosecutor Boyd Garrett; settled.

Com. vs. J. C. Andrews, charge assault and battery, prosecutor Harry Adams; settled.

Com. vs. John Peace and Arthur Bathurst, charge assault and battery, prosecutor L. Bathurst; bill ignored and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Alexander Masden, charge malicious scandal, prosecator Daniel Robb; settled.

Com. vs. Auguttus Armor, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Emma L. Yerger; recognizance forfeited.

Com. vs. John Kelly, charge larceny, prosecutor John Hayes, recognizance forfeited.

Com. vs. Warren Steele, charge fornication, prosecutor John Morrissey; settled.

Com. vs. Edward C. Ketner, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Mattie L. Alters, defendant not found.

Com. vs. Theadore N. Brown, charge betrayal, prosecutrix Jennie L. Styers; defendant not found.

Com. vs. Williams, charge assault and battery, prosecutor Benjamin Williams; settled.

Com. vs. Lawrence Bathurst, charge assault and battery, prosecutor John Peace; bill ignored and the prosecutor to pay the cost.

Com. vs. Pius Richard, charge assault, prosecutor Wm. Laird; bill ignored and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Charles Garrett, Jr., charge larceny, prosecutor Peter Mendis; bill ignored.

Com. vs. Sallie Fisher, Kate Fisher and John Fisher, charge surety of the peace; prosecutor W. R. Shope; settled.

Com. vs. Emil, charge assault and battery, prosecutor Amanda Emil; bill ignored and the prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Com. vs. John Weaver, charge false pretences and embezzlement, prosecutor Edward Reardon; the prosecutor failed to appear and the defendant was discharged by petition.

Com. vs. Clarence Robb, charge rape, prosecutrix Mattie Miller; settled.

Com. vs. T. B. Jamison, charge assault and battery, prosecutor Philip Heims; bill ignored and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. John S. Erb, charge assault and battery, prosecutor Wm. A. Benner; recognizance renewed.

Com. vs. W. L. Hosterman, charge betrayal, prosecutrix E. Maggie Musser; recognizance renewed.

Com. vs. Wm. Martin, charge betrayal, prosecutor Sarah E. Ammerman; bill ignored and the prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Dietrick Lamade, charge libel, prosecutor Alexander McCoy; settled.

Com. vs. L. C. Brinton and J. W. Kitchen, charge violating pure food law, prosecutor John Lehman; recognizance renewed.

Com. vs. J. R. Fredericks, charge assault and battery, prosecutor Wm. H. Haugh; bill ignored and the county to pay the costs.

Business Men's Picnic.

The business men of Centre and Clinton counties will hold a picnic at Hecla Park, on Wednesday next, Sept. 9th. All merchants and other places of business in Bellefonte and Lock Haven will close their houses on that day and take to the park. An extensive and varied programme including addresses, ball games, bicycle races, tub races, music, and a grand display of fire works is being arranged for the entertainment of the crowd.

INDIANAPOLIS GOLD CONVENTION.

The gold or "Jefferson party" began its national convention at Indianapolis on Tuesday and up to this morning no nomination had been made yet for President. Delegates were present from 42 states. There was a wrangle among them over the question of an income tax. Ellis Orvis and John Blanchard, of Bellefonte, represent this district.

A FIGHT AGAINST RHONE.

Strong Sentiment Aagainst his Re-Election as Worthy Master.

A combination of prominent grangers has been formed to oppose the re-election of Leonad Rhone, worthy master of the state convention next December. Colonel R. H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg is one of the leading spirits in the combine. He was defeated for secretary, a position he filled for tweny-two consecutive years, at the state convention in Harrisburg, December, 1894. A stiff fight was made at the same tima against Rhone and Thomas' friends charge the worthy master with throwing down the secretary to save himself.

Rhone's opponents will select either W. T. Hill, of Crawford county, worthy lecturer, or James G. McSparran, of Lancaster county, a member of the legislative committee as their candidate for worthy master. They expect to fix up their slate during the Granger's picnic this week at William's grove.

A warning was sent out from Harrisburg recently to the granger through the state that the oleomargarine dealers have formed a combine to secure the repeal by the next legislature of the oleo law. Rhone's opponents claim the sale of oleo has been stopped in this state and that the warning was only a trick to have the state convention of the grange direct the legislative committee to keep guard during the session. This would enable the members, if they were so disposed, to run up large bills for expenses and lobby for legislation in which they may have a personal interest.

State Notes.

Col. G. H. Hutchinson, of the pure food department, was in Tyrone Monday. He had been working up the vinegar interest in Clearfield county, and one dealer was found who was selling pure cider vinegar. All the rest was made from acids. About twenty dealers were arrested, some of whom paid fines, while others declare they will appeal to court and test the law.

If the vinegar fraud can be wiped out, farmers will find their cider apples far more valuable.

The First Methodist church at Warrior's Mark was rededicated on Sunday, Rev. Ganoe, of Altoona, officiating.

State Veterinary Surgeon Pierson killed ten more cattle on Monday, belonging to Abraham Frantz's herd, corralled on the Alleghenies near Tyrone. He found them suffering with tuberculosis. He ordered the balance of the herd quarantined.

Position of a Newspaper.

A valued exchange explains the position of a newspaper as follows: Suppose that a farmer raises 1,000 bushels of wheat a year, and also sells this to 1,000 persons in all parts of the country, a great portion of them saying, "I will hand you a dollar in a short time." The farmer does not want to be small and says, "all right !" Soon the 1,000 bushels are gone, and he has nothing to show for it, and he then realizes that he has fooled away his whole crop and its value to him is due in a thousand little driblets, consequently he is seriously embarrassed in business because his debtors each owing him one dollar, treat it as a small matter, and think it would not help much. Continue this kind of a business year in and year out, as the publisher does, how long will he stand it? A moment's thought would convince anyone that an editor has cause for persistent dunning.

Jewish New Year.

At sunset on Monday next will begin the Hebrew New Year. With the new moon will be ushered in the year 5657 of the Jewish era. The feast falls on the first of the Jewish month Tisri, which came to be regarded by the ancient Israelites as the anniversary of the birth of the world. The old Rabbis even fabled that on this day God judges all the souls of men, which pass by Him like the sheep of a flock before a shepherd. The "Feast of Trumpets" it was called, owing to the ceremony of the blowing of trumpets within and without the Temple. January the first is a dreary New Year's tide. The Jews chose the season of sowing as the appropriate time, and offered up the first fruits as a propitiation for bountiful harvests.

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbenson, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholowew, Centre Hall.

SEWALL TO STAY

HE WILL NOT WITHDRAW FROM THE TICKET.

The Absurd Demands of Tom Watson Not to be Heeded.—Plenty of Republican Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Sewall will not be withdrawn. Unless he should himself decline to allow it, he will receive the vote of every Democratic elector elected Nov. 3rd. This may be considered official and authentic. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the Democratic National Committee has never even considered the question of withdrawing Mr. Sewall from the ticket. Indeed as Senator Faulkner said, no one has a right to withdraw him, even if his withdrawal were considered desirable, which it is not. The Democratic ticket is Bryan and Sewall and Bryan and Sewall it will remain, notwithstanding the absurd demand of Tom Watson and the action of the Indianapolis bolters convention.

Nobody in Washington takes any stock in the story, which comes via New York, that Hanna is finding it difficult to raise campaign funds, because of the over confidence of the eastern millionaires. This story was probably started for effect. It is certain that the Republicans have plenty of money, because they are giving the very best proof by spending it with a lavish hand. I cannot say whether the eastern millionaires are over-confident, but if they will spend a few days in Washington, keeping their eyes and ears open, it can safely be guaranteed that they will not be over-confident. It is very certain that there is nothing approaching over-confidence at the Republican headquarters in Washington; on the contrary, there is every indication that fear of defeat is making them work night and day in their efforts to stop the spread of silver sentiment.

Speaking of campaign funds, Senator Faulkner, who returned from a conference with Senator Jones at the Chicago headquarters several days ago, says that while the Democrats are not receiving any large contributions from single individuals, they are getting enough money in small amounts to pay the legitimate compaign expenses with economical management.

It is learned from McKinley sources that a careful canvass of the agricultural districts of Iowa, just completed under Republican auspices, shows that sixty per cent. of the heretofore Republican farmers of that state are for Bryan and silver.

The daily average number of applications for charters for silver clubs is now between forty and fifty. It is desired that all future applications shall designate the past political affiliation of each member, in order that a comprehensive idea can be gained of the number of Republicans who will support Bryan. Among recent letters was one from Col. Nathan Holloway, a lifelong Republican, who is now president of the Bryan Silver Club at Canton, McKinley's home, which winds up by saying: "We confidently expect to carry this city and county for Bryan." A number of the new silver clubs are composed of negroes who are apparently becoming deeply interested in the subject.

Ex-Senator Rice, of Ark., who was a prominent Republican politician during reconstruction days, wrote to Democratic headquarters several days ago to announce that he had abandoned the Republican party and to offer to take the stump for Bryan and silver. His offer was accepted.

Hon. John W. Kern, of Indiana, who, although not a silver man, will vote for Bryan, said while in Washington: "The assertion that free silver sentiment is dying out is not true, so far as Indiana is concerned. Though a believer in sound money, I shall vote for Bryan. As Ex-Senator McDonald, of our state, used to say, even though your platform has one bad plank with all the rest good, it is more worthy of support than the opposition platform with one plank half way good and all the rest rotten. I have no doubt that the electoral vote of Indiana will go to Bryan. The defection of sound money Democrats will be more than balanced by gains from the Republicans. The bolting Democrats in Indiana are all Generals and Colonels; there are no privates in their army, and so every one on the list is conspicuous. I believe that Bryan is going to win, although a systematic campaign of coercion will be employed by the agents of Hanna. Neither bribery nor threats will be effectual, and the more they are used the greater will be the resentment of the voters."

—The Philadelphia Branch leads in common sense clothing at common sense prices—hard time prices. They look for only a fair profit there. In many of the goods they sell they don't get any.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Republicans carried Vermont on Tuesday by their usual big majority of 25 to 30,000.

Twenty Republicans in one township, says the Clearfield Republican, are for Bryan.

The notorious thief of millions, John Bardsley, is soon to be pardoned "on the plea of bad health." Why not pardon all other criminals who are in bad health? The real reason is, if Bardsley is not pardoned he threatens to tell on the other big thieves who were in cahoot with him.

Gov. Hastings will do an unpopular act if he signs a pardon for thief John Bardsley.

Great Crowds go to hear Bryan at all places and go away convinced his cause is the cause of the people. Bryan's talks bother the goldbugs very much.

Boss Platt has downed boss Miller in York state.

Quay puts it out he will quit politics when his present term in the Senate expires.

Insane Patients Increased.

The committee on lunacy, on its report to the board of public charities, says there are 309 more insane patients in all institutions than a year ago 290 of whom are in state hospitals. These five institutions have continued to do as efficient work in care of the indigent insane as is possible in such over populated wards.

The report recommends the instructions of an additional institution for the indigent insane, a state hospital for epileptics and a hospital for the criminal and dangerous insane, and refers to the dangers and discomforts in overcrowding the existing institutions.

During 1895, 3,194 insane patients were admitted into all the institutions in the state, and 2,297 were discharged. There were in state hospitals 249 homicidal insane, and in almshouses 71 of the sane class.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

James Good, of Williamsport, and Tacey Maine, of Centre Hall.

Harry S. Miller, of Bellefonte, and Annie M Strunk, of Spring township.

Benjamin Fulton, of Bellefonte, and Sarah Shilling, of Centre Hall.

Wm. E. Stover and Mary E. Adams, both of Livonia.

S. Elmer Ishler, of Boalsburg, and Mollie H. Stover, of Potter twp.

Prof. J. H. Tudor, of State College, and Caroline H. Hunter, of Stormstown.

Alfred Hoover and Olie Weaver, of Spring twp.

Harry G. Starrett, of Philipsburg, and Annie M. Hartranft, of Lycoming county.

John A. Reiser and Sallie V. Homan, both of Ferguson twp.

T. J. Mincer, of Lock Haven, and Rose Bowes, of Liberty twp.

Charles F. Schad, of Spring township, and Rachael Neiman, of Boggs township.

A Big Ballot.

The largest ballot of any yet printed for an election in this state, will be used in the coming presidential contest. It measures two feet by nearly three. The number of parties already in the field is what has caused the increase in the size of the sheet. There are nine columns. Eight parties are already in the fight and the ninth column is for the use of any party who may yet decide to go into it. The parties and their candidates, as they will appear on the ballot are: Republican, McKinley and Hobart; Democratic, Bryan and Sewall; Prohibition, Levering and Tones; National, Beatty and Southgate; People's, Bryan and Watson; Socialistic Labor, blank; free silver, Bryan and Sewall, and sound money, blank.

From Sire to Son.

As a Family Medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have Kidney, Liver or Blood disorder get a free sample package of this remedy. If you have Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, are sole agents and are distributing samples free. Large packages 50c. and 25c.

Obituary.

At Karthaus, Pa., April 14th, 1896, occurred the sad and sudden death of May Minerva Emerick, aged 11 years and 4 months.

It is with sorrow that we record the death of one so young and promising; so mild and pleasant, exceedingly bright with always a smile and a kind word for everyone, and especially under the circumstances, her death makes it sad indeed. Her beautiful traits of character made her a great favorite with her school mates, her teacher and all her acquaintances; her place in the Sunday school was never vacant; nothing was too difficult for her to learn, always willing to aid in anything that pertained to the welfare of the Sunday school or church; she was a model child and many of us might improve from her example. But her place is vacant in the home; her seat in the church is vacant, but her memory will always remain. The memory of May Emerick cannot be erased from our memory.

J. A. HECKMAN, Supt. M. E. S. S.

LOCAL GOSSIP.

Matters and Topics Prominently Before the Citizens.

The past month, August, had 1.26 inches of rain here.

Temperature this week did not vary much from last week.

Don't court on the crossing as its agin the ordinance to obstruct it.

Monday morning's brief shower has been followed by clear sky again.

Sum Hosterman gave us an exhibit of his skill in riding a bike without holding the handles.

Dr. Emerick, after a week of serious and painful illnes, we are pleased to note, is able to be about again.

Evenings, nights and mornings have been cool the last two weeks with warm afternoon sunshine.

Kindly remit dues on Reporter, we have bills to meet for labor, paper and other expenses. Be just to us.

John Emerick, of Karthaus, informs us the woods are full of silver men out that way and many of 'em Repubs.

Away go two more front yard fences —Mrs. Annie Vanpelt's and Simon Harper's; the first named is having a large porch erected.

Some of the boro property owners express fears of a heavy tax. Don't scare over trifles. Why not have property owners for officers?

Dr. Jacobs' alley gate opening and closing by means of a buggy wheel, is ahead of any thing in that line for ease and simplicity. Get it patented.

Rain set in Monday morning which was greatly needed; the ground was dry to a considerable depth and the roads uncomfortably dusty. It only rained enough, however, to lay the dust.

Our town is showing a commendable spirit of improvement about its homes, streets, water works and in the erection of new buildings. Encourage all legitimate onward strides of your town and never mind the opposition of the do-nothings and jealous, whether open or hidden.

The foot of the mountain at the upper end of town seems well adapted for raising grapes, the proof of which we find on Frank Arney's premises, who has different varieties of grapes the vines of which are groaning with large clusters of fine fruit. Our untillable mountain sides are adapted to the cultivation of grapes, apples and other fruits, which will bring to the owner more money than raising wheat on our best valley farms.

Our neighbors across the way, Will Boob and Davy Meyer, have removed their front yard fences which adds improved appearance to their homes. D. F. Luse has also removed his front fence, improving the looks of his residence. The Reporter advised such taking away of fences several times in the past few years and we are pleased to see many front fences removed and the change it makes for the better. In fact neighbors should so live that even line fences between lots would not be needed.

Congressional Moves.

Col. Spangler, on his return from the Ridgeway congressional conference, was given an enthusiastic reception by his Bellefonte friends.

The Democratic congressional conference of the 16th district are in session at Lock Haven and on 16th ballot had not reached a nomination.

The Republicans of the Clinton-Lycoming district have split and will run two candidates for congress, Leonard and Packer.

The Republicans of the Northumberland district have renominated lumberman H. H. Kulp for congress.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating that if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by any other. They are for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—REPORTER for the campaign 20 cents.

THE NEWS.

The boiler furnishing the motive power for Level & Smith's mill, in English, Ind., exploded, instantly killing Tolbert Doody, engineer, and Samuel Doods, sawyer. William Cumming, fireman, was badly scalded about the body and face. Low water caused the explosion.——The United States Guide and Information Company, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state at Trenton, N. J. The company is formed for the purpose of furnishing the public with a uniform corps of guides at different railroad and steamboat stations for the purpose of buying and selling railroad, steamboat and theatre tickets; investigation and reporting on all branches of business.——The Springfield Brewing Company, organized under the laws of New Jersey, capital $300,000, has been petitioned in the hands of a receiver at Springfield, Mass. This is one of the largest breweries in the State, and was supposed to be very sound. Selig Manilla, the president and principal owner, is in Europe.

At Dunlow, W. Va, the pay train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad ran into a fast freight at a curve, completely wrecking the pay train and the engine and seven cars of the freight. Fireman Vance of the pay train, was fatally hurt, and Engineer Floyd Turner, of the freight train, will hardly recover.——An express train on the Eastern division of the Boston and Maine Railroad ran into the engine of a freight train near the East Somerville Station, and William Noyes, the engineer of the freight train, and Robert Tucker, his fireman, was seriously injured.——The Elgin Sewing Machine and Bicycle Company, of Chicago, has made an assignment.——Mrs. George Brown and Charles V. Horne, of Rochester, N. H., were seriously, if not fatally injured, by the overturning of a wagon at a bridge from which planking had been removed. Four others were painfully bruised.——The cruiser Brooklyn, on her official trial trip, averaged 21.92 knots an hour during a forced draught run of four hours, thus earning a bonus of $350,000 for her builders.——A passenger train on the White Mountain division of the Boston and Maine Railroad was derailed at a crossing in Concord, N. H. Several cars wrecked and a number of persons injured.——The Avenue Savings Bank, Chicago, made an assignment. The deposits are $125,000.

Thomas K. Aiken was appointed receiver and placed in charge of the affairs and property of the Union Steel Company of Alexandria, Ind., capitalized at $1,500,000. The application for a receiver was made by the Missouri Steel Company, acting for all creditors, whose claims, it is thought, will make the liabilities nearly equal the assets, which are about $1,000,000.——The tin-plate strike at Elwood, Ind., was ended by the company signing the scale.——The State Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., has closed its doors.——At San Pedro, Cal., Robert O. Johnson killed his divorced wife and himself.——Captain Burnside and a crew of twenty-two of the British tramp steamer Moldava, were picked up at sea by the steamer Circassia.——Charles Church, of the banking house of C. J. Church & Co., killed his wife and himself.——John A. Lightner, proprietor of the Buffalo Gap Hotel, was thrown from his buggy near Staunton, Va., and killed.

The White Squadron returned to New York from its cruise at sea for drilling purposes.——The Anchor Line steamer City of Hickman, from St. Louis to New Orleans, struck an obstruction in the Mississippi River, near Memphis; stove a hole in her bottom, and was beached to prevent sinking.——John T. Henke, proprietor of a general store at Burlington, N. J., was choked to death by thieves.——Herbert B. Cook, aged twenty-five years, only son of Harvey Cook, president of the Brigantine Transit Company, was drowned in the surf while bathing at Brigantine Beach.——Ex-Street Commissioner Wills, of Atlantic City, committed suicide.——The T. T. Haydock Carriage Company of Cincinnati failed.——Mrs. H. Phillips, Mrs. S Quaife and her two children were burned to death in their frame cottage at Huntsville, Ont.

The carpet factory and residence of George Kline, in Millersburg, Pa., was entirely destroyed, and two dwelling houses, owned by Miss Lizzie Kline, and the residence of Jacob Weik were badly damaged by fire.——The Stoneman House, in the Yosemite Valley, with its entire contents, was burned. The Stoneman was built in 1886. It cost $40,000, and belonged to the State of California.——A stipulation was filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin dismissing the action brought by Michael Kruseka and others to test the legality of the apportionment made by the last legislature, without cost to either party.——Ed O. Bishop and James Sessions were arrested for robbing the Kansas City branch of the American National Bank.

STEAMER SUNK BY AN ICEBERG.

Crew Put Out in Life-boats and Are Rescued, by the Steamer Circassia.

The steamer Circassia, of the Anchor Line, had a story to tell on her arrival at Quarantine, New York, of picking up a captain and his twenty-two men on the high seas from three open boats.

It was Captain Burnside and the crew of the British tramp steamer Moldavia, bound from Cardiff for Halifax, with coal, who were rescued by the timely approach of the Circassia. During the dense fog that hung over the sea on last Wednesday the Moldavia ran into a huge iceberg and stove her port bows so badly that she began to fill rapidly. Captain Burnside ordered the lifeboats provisioned and cleared away, and the steamer was abandoned, and shortly afterward sank.

The lifeboats kept together and watched for a passing vessel, and thirty-five hours later the Circassia's lights were seen approaching. Blue lights were at once shown by the occupants of the life-boats, and the Circassia altered her course. The davit tackles were lowered and as each life-boat approached she was hooked on and raised bodily, occupants and all, to the deck of the Circassia.

Secretary Herbert is spending a few days at Egham, England, as the guest of Mr. James R. Roosevelt.

McKINLEY ACCEPTS

Unalterably Opposed to Free Coinage of Silver.

STRONG FOR SOUND MONEY.

Protection, Honest Money and Reciprocity Favored by the Republican Candidate for President.

Major McKinley's letter of acceptance was issued Wednesday. It is in part as follows:

Canton, O., Aug. 26, 1896.

Hon. John M. Thurston and others, members of the notification committee of the Republican National Convention:

Gentlemen:—In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign.

Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention; but, in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world, and our morality, integrity and patriotism as citizens of that republic which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fathers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

The Free Coinage of Silver.

For the first time since 1868, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects and upon the right settlement of which largely rests the financial honor and prosperity of the country.

It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold.

The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests, and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic National Convention, as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

Of No Benefit to Labor.

The character of the money which shall measure our value and exchanges and settle our balances with one another, and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance, and so far-reaching in its consequences, as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories.

Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious, or more profitable. It would not start a factory, or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations.

It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people, or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

What Free Coinage Means.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that anyone may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government, and receive for it a silver dollar, which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.

The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him, and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their hard labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts.

The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

The Two Dollars Compared.

We have coined since 1878 more than four hundred millions of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value?

I answer! The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government, and not for private account, or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value, and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people.

More Silver Than Gold.

Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1878 there has been put in circulation more than $624,000,000 of silver, or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value, and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there had been less than 3,000,000 of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of 89 years.

This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have today more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit.

The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value. From 1890 to 1893 the government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third of the propuct of the world and practically all of this country's product.

It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized. In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction.

The Double Standard.

On the 22d of August, 1891, in a public address I said: "If we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relations be fixed between the two metals, and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar; than silver would be as free and unlimited in its privilege of coinage as gold is to-day.

"But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States, at the present ratio, we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard applies equality at a ratio and that equality can only be established by the concurrent laws of nations. It was the concurrent laws of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent laws of nations to reinstate and sustain it."

Farmers and the Tariff.

Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests "as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use."

It promises to our wool and woolen interests "the most ample protection," a guaranty that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grevious wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool-growers of America. Although among our most industrious and useful citizens, their interests have been practically destroyed, and our woolen manufacturers involved in similar disaster. At no time within the past 36 years, and perhaps never during any previous period, have so many of our woolen factories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again entrusted with the control of Congress.

Reciprocity.

Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890 are striking and suggestive.

The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption. In 1892 the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of $1,030,278,148—a sum greater by $100,000,000 than the exports of any previous year. In 1893, owing to the threat of unfriendly tariff legislation, the total dropped to $847,665,184.

Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased $189,000,000, but reciprocity still secured us a large trade in Central and South America and a larger trade with the West Indies than we have ever before enjoyed. The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was $3,560,515 over our trade in 1892, and $16,440,721 over our trade in 1891.

The only countries with which the United States traded that showed increased exports in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity arrangements. The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico, was announced September 1, 1894. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891 we sold that country but 114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, 366,175; in 1893, 616,405, and in 1894, 622,248. Here was a growth of nearly 500 per cent., while our exportation of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895—the year following the repeal of the reciprocity treaty—fell to 379,896 barrels, a loss of nearly half our trade with that country. The value of our total exports of merchandise from the United States to Cuba in 1891—the year prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty—was $12,224,888; in 1892, $17,953,579; in 1893, $24,157,698; in 1894, $20,125,321; but in 1895, after the annulment of the reciprocity agreement, it fell to only $12,887,661.

Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade under reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions. In my judgment Congress should immediately restore the reciprocity section of the old law, with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation, must, however be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products, without loss to the American laborer of a single days's work that he might otherwise procure.

Sectionalism Almost Obliterated.

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which for many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the dread ordeal of civil war.

The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General Grant and many other great leaders, North and South, has happily come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope never to return. Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the nation at home, increase our power and influence abroad and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions, than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country.

If called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the high office of President of the United States, I shall count it a privilege to aid, even in the slightest degree, in the promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard which shoud animate and govern the citizens of every section, state or part of the republic. After the lapse of a century since its utterance let us, at length and forever hereafter, heed the admonition of Washington: "There should be no North, no South, no East, no West, but a common country."

It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness, by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the states.

I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now "have every inducement of sympathy and interest" to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the North and the South and the East and the West are not separated or in danger of becoming separated because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over; "we are not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor. Its peace and good order, its continued accendancy among the greatest governments on earth.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WARNED

They Must Not Seek or Make Contributions for Campaign Purposes.

An official pronunciamento from Washington against political assessments to all government employes has just been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners. The warning is principally directed toward the postal and Treasury employes, and the general orders embodying the instructions will first be sent forth by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Acting Postmaster General, the other department executives following later.

The circular warns all employes against seeking or making contributions for campaign purposes within the jurisdiction of Federal offices, and from receiving such contributions, either within or outside such jurisdiction, as well as giving notice to outsiders, of the law prohibiting the soliciting of funds in United States buildings or rooms. The instructions cite the laws on the subject and the penalties prescribed by them, and calls attention to the fact that such action that takes place within the scope of the government's jurisdiction form flagrant violations of the law, and will be promptly investigated and prosecuted. The Civil Service Commission will take speedy action on all complaints of this character, and asks that all cognizant of such infractions of the law immediately advise the commission.

From several sections of the country complaints of illegal assessments have just reached the commission, and the step just taken is due to a desire to promptly and effectually stop these methods of securing funds, the idea of the general circular doubtless having been approved by President Cleveland at Gray Gables.

AWFUL CRIME IN VIRGINIA.

The Dismembered Body of Dallas Bruce Found Covered With Brine and Pickles.

Dallas Bruce, a white man of Caroline county, Va., who lived some 25 miles from Fredericksburg, attended the recent Confederate reunion in Richmond and then disappeared.

His absence caused comment, but for some time no search was made for him, though he was known to have had $400 in his possession at the time.

He was separated from his wife, and had been living with a colored woman in the neighborhood.

A few days ago a search for him was begun by his friends, which resulted in finding his body cut into pieces and packed in several pickle barrels at the house of his mistress.

Each portion of the body had been put in the bottom of a barrel and carefully covered with pickles and then strong brine poured over the whole. There was no trouble in identifying the body.

SECRETARY SMITH.

His Resignation to Take Effect September 1.

A CHAPTER IN POLITICS.

The Secretary Submitted His Resignation Immediately After Bryan's Nomination Six Weeks Ago—It Was Accepted a Week Ago.

The resignation of Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, has been accepted by President Cleveland, and he will retire from the cabinet about September 1.

Those who are familiar with the relations which exist between Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet say that there never has, at any time been the least friction between Secretary Smith and the President or between any members of the cabinet, and that the personal relations between the President and Mr. Smith are still most cordial.

Mr. Smith has enjoyed the respect and confidence of Mr. Cleveland at all times, and has been given the broadest latitude ever given any cabinet officer in the management of the affairs of his department. It is known to all the cabinet and to such persons as are in the President's confidence in this matter that it is with sincere regret he sees Mr. Smith separate officially from the administration.

After the nomination of Bryan and Sewell it became known that Secretary Smith was the only member of the cabinet who announced the purpose to support that ticket, and that this action on his part, while not in any way affecting his personal relation between himself and the other members of the cabinet, seemed so material to him that he felt constrained to tender his resignation.

Mr. Smith, during his campaign for the gold standard in Georgia against ex-Speaker Crisp, had given a personal pledge that he would, if defeated, support the nominees of the convention. He informed the President of his position and his intentions, and, to avoid embarrassment, placed his resignation at his disposal. It is said Mr. Cleveland remonstrated. The correspondence on the subject, if published, would, no doubt, be very interesting, but it is doubtful whether it will ever be given out.

There has been a great deal of gossip about Mr. Smith's successor. It seems altogether unlikely that John M. Reynolds, the assistant secretary, will be promoted. It is regarded as much more probable that a new man will be selected, probably from the middle West—Indiana, Illinois or Missouri. The names of ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri; ex-Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, and ex-Congressman Ben Cable, of Illinois, are those around which gossip most persistently clings. All are pronounced gold Democrats.

To Succeed Hoke Smith.

Announcement was made by President Cleveland at Gray Gables, Mass., of the appointment of David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri, as Secretary of the Interior, vice Hon. Hoke Smith, who recently resigned the secretaryship because of his financial views.

Mr. Francis will probably assume office on September 1, as that is the date named in Secretary Smith's resignation.

ZANZIBAR'S RULER DEAD.

A New Sultan Barricades Himself in the Palace—Troops Landed.

The Sultan of Zanzibar, Hamid Bin Thwain Bin Said, is dead. He was about 40 years of age, was a nephew of the late Sultans Ali Khalifa and Burghash, and succeeded to the Sultanate on the death of Sultan Ali, March 5, 1893.

He was one of a number of claimants, and was selected as being the most fitting by the British Government, which exercises a protectorate over the Sultanate.

Seyyid Kalid has occupied the palace, taking possession of that building immediately after the death of Hamed Bin Twain Bin Said became known.

He proclaimed himself Sultan, and barricaded himself in the palace with 700 armed Askaris.

Sailors from the British warships Philomel, Thrush and Sparrow have been landed to protect property ashore, and all the ladies have been lodged in the British consulate, which is guarded by the sailors. Trouble is feared.

Confirmed in Washington.

The State Department has received a cable that the Sultan of Zanzibar died at 11 o'clock A. M. The cable message adds that "Said Alid holds the palace; sailors and marines landed; rioting feared."

The cablegram came from Consul Mohun, at Zanzibar, the capital of the country. The landing of sailors and marines referred to the forces from British ships, as Zanzibar is under a British protectorate.

There are no American ships in that part of the world, although the Castine touched there during her cruise along the East African Coast last year.

The name of the dead Sultan is Hamed Bin Thwain Bin Said. He was one of several claimants to the Sultanate, and was selected by the British Government as the most meritorious. He assumed authority March 5, 1893, at the age of 39. The Government of Zanzibar is conducted by the English, with Sir L. Matthews as prime minister, and a native army under a British commander, General Hatch. The Sultan retains nominal power, however, as a means of maintaining order among the natives. The Island has a population of 150,000.

MAY BREAK OFF RELATIONS.

Threatened Diplomatic Rupture Between Brazil and Italy.

It is rumored in Rio Janeiro that the entire Italian Legation will be withdrawn, in consequence of the recent political conflicts in Sao Paulo between the Italians and the Brazilians. The Italian Minister is still waiting for instructions from Rome as to his course of action.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Leonard Orannalo, an Italian, who made fireworks on a small scale in a shanty at Milnesville, is in the hospital in Hazleton, hovering between life and death from injuries received while he was experimenting on a new light. An explosion took place, which ignited a lot of powder he had in the shanty, and he was fearfully burned about the face and body. The physicians are of the opinion that he cannot recover, and if he should he will be blind for life.

E. J. Bannon, who was in the shanty with him at the time, was also badly burned about the hands and face.

Mrs. John Ronoski, of Highland, attempted to light a fire with kerosene in the shanty adjoining her house, when the can exploded, setting fire to the building, which soon communicated with the house, and in less than an hour both were in ashes. The loss will reach about $1000. Mrs. Ronoski was seriously burned in trying to put out the fire.

Citizens of Allentown witnessed a novel sight in the form of a baby parade, the first in the history of the city. About forty-five carriages were in line, all gaily decorated. In some there were two infants. The procession was headed by Ralph Wenner and Norton Lichtenwainer on velocipedes.

The bravery of Frank O'Donnel, an employee of the Patterson Colliery, averted a terrible accident at that place and saved the lives of at least ten men.

O'Donnel entered a boiler house and drew the fire from beneath the boilers, which were leaking, just in time to prevent an explosion. The miners, unconscious of their peril, were standing directly outside the building and had the boilers gone up they would have been instantly killed.

Statistics from the Sheriff's office of Berks county show that up to the September term of this year executions were issued for liabilities footing up $532,059.81, while for the same period last year the liabilities were but $455,903 60, an increase of $233,165.21.

Peter Hanson, of Parsons, died after horrible suffering from hydrophobia. His dog became sick about five weeks ago, but the family did not think the disease was hydrophobia. At a time when the animal was most violent and when it had bitten and chewed the kennel and boards around it Mr. Hanson was bitten on the hand when he approached to give the usual dose of medicine. From the bite hydrophobia developed.

Three deaths, the result of injuries, occurred at Mahanoy City. Edward Kopper, who was injured on the railroad in some mysterious manner, died without gaining consciousness. Mrs. Rober Marsh died from the result of injuries received last Thursday. Edward Cooper, who was burned at Park No. 3 Colliery three weeks ago, died in great agony.

James E. Elson, aged 74, a farmer of Shaffertown, was killed on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, on the Pringle Street crossing, at Kingston. He was driving to town to sell butter and did not see the train approaching. One of his horses was cut in two; the other was so badly injured that it was shot.

Leno Martino, an Italian stone mason, employed on the new National Transit Building, Oil City, was killed. A falling brick from the fourth story struck him on the head. He died in a few minutes without regaining consciousness. Deceased leaves a wife and family.

William Gotshall, 15 years old, of Shamokin, was instantly killed by a tree that he was watching his father cut down.

Charles Blumm, of 2100 Hare Street, Philadelphia, while coasting Providence Hill, about three miles above Norristown, took a header, and he is not expected to live. Blum was riding alone and was found unconscious in the road by the crew of a trolley car. The hill on which he met his mishap is very treacherous, and one upon which many a cyclist has come to grief. It is the Ridge Pike, and besides being very steep abounds in loose stones hidden in the dusty surface of the road. Knowing cyclists always avoid riding down that incline.

Daniel Gross and Adam Hgyner, two young farmers from back of the mountain, about fifteen miles from Wilkes-Barre, were arrested at Nanticoke while endeavoring to pass counterfeit 5-cent pieces. The money was an exceedingly poor imitation and was easily detected. A large amount of "nickels" were upon their person when arrested. They were lodged in the county jail and will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Hahn.

John Takacs, of 66 Greenwich Street, New York, fell off a freight train near Columbia and was instantly killed. Pieces of his body were strewn along the track. His 17-year-old son was riding with him. He saw his father's horrible death but could render him no assistance.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

A Disaster at Goes Station, O., Which Killed Two Men and Was Heard Fifty Miles.

The Miami powder works at Goes Station, Ohio, were blown up Wednesday. The report was heard fifty miles away, and many buildings were shaken. The works were shut down Saturday last and some general repairs have since been in Progress. Frank Eich, general foreman, and Silas Figgins, boss carpenter, were in the large dryhouse repairing the floors. The supposition is that in driving a nail a spark was struck, which communicated to the immense stock of dynamite, blasting and rifle powder which the building was stored, and a terrific explosion instantly ensued, tearing not only the building, but the bodies of the two unfortunate men, to bits.

The mighty force was felt for miles around. Windows were shattered, plastering torn down, crockery thrown from shelves, clocks stopped and doors slammed as far distant as the southern part of the city, causing a semi-panic. In Yellow Springs hundreds of panes of glass in Antioch College broke and other damage was done, and in Xenia it was worse.

Of the two bodies, a skull was picked up in the most distant part of the enclosure, a space of forty or fifty acres, while a blackened, powder-burned leg was found in Miami River, and bits of flesh adhered to buildings all around. Not ten pounds weight of both bodies can be found. The loss to property is about $20,000.

IN MY CASTLE IN THE SKY.

Silver bells gaily chime
  In my castle in the sky;
Dreamin', dreamin', all the time
  In my castle in the sky.
Free from sorrow, free from care
Happy all the time up there;
Birds are singin' everywhere
  In my castle in the sky.

All the chests are filled with gold
  In my castle in the sky;
Priceless treasures quaint an' old,
  In my castle in the sky.
One thing only makes me pine,
Makes the chills creep down my spine,
That is when I have to dine
  In my castle in the sky.

—R. B. Garrison.

THE TRAMP'S ROMANCE.

A huge pile of long hickory sticks, a tiny little heap of sawed wood, a long, lazy boy lying in the grass beside the idle saw and buck—that was what the tramp saw as he looked over the high board fence into the barn yard.

"Oh, how I do wish pa'd let me go fishin' after dinner, and then I'd finish this wood pile to-morrow! But he won't!"—that was what the tramp heard as at last the big lazy boy got up and went to work again.

"Say, sonny, don't you want somebody to saw that wood for you?" asked the tramp.

"You bet!" responded John, turning around.

"I'm the man will do it, if you'll give me a bite to eat."

"All right," assented John, eagerly. Why not give a poor tramp his dinner, besides securing for himself the promised dime with which to buy fish hooks and such?

Over the fence came the tramp with a bound, and at once began work. He had the appearance of being a happy fellow—and not one bit sad, nor bad, nor hungry looking, such as a tramp generally is. He was smiling all the time he worked, or else was whistling, and a millionaire could not have seemed jollier or better contented with his lot in life. He had curly, black hair, a clean shaven face, dark blue eyes, and his clothes were far above the average for a tramp. Johnnie laid down in the grass again and stared at his employee—not that a tramp was by any means a rarity in Dubdale, but this one was such a queer tramp.

"Guess you can get me my grub now, sonny," he remarked after a bit. "I'm most through with this job, and as I ate a remarkably early breakfast, and have tramped twelve or fifteen miles, I'm about ready to dine."

Chance favored Johnnie as she does many a worse rogue, so that just as his mother returned from a neighbor's, where she had gone to borrow some little thing for dinner, her scheming son disappeared through the barn yard gate.

"La—that boy couldn't wait till dinner!" exclaimed the good lady as she brushed up the crumbs Johnnie, in his haste, had left behind. "Poor child! he must be hungry." So she poked up the fire, and made everything burn for an early dinner.

Johnnie brought his tramp a cup of hot coffee, and good substantial lunch.

"How long have you been tramping?" he inquired, as the tramp began his meal.

"About six years, I reckon."

"Gee whiz! don't you get awful tired?"

"Stop and rest when I get tired. No, I like tramping first rate—always something new going on, and, besides, I'm always free to do just as I please."

"Ain't it pretty tough in winter?" was Johnnie's next question.

"I generally steer southward when winter is coming on. I've been in a good many places in these United States, youngster, and I bet I get more fun out of life—more real, honest fun, that don't hurt nobody, than a dozen of these fellows all put together, that stay at home."

"Ye-es," assented Johnnie, "but don't you want to see your folks, nor nothin' like that?"

"No. Ain't got any folks. That don't need to worry me any."

"Yes, but I'd think you would want to stay in one place and get rich and have nice clothes, and all that," persisted Johnnie, who was almost convinced of the glories of tramp life.

"See here, sonny, I've had more money than you ever seen," retorted the tramp, looking toward the house, by which he could form some estimate of its financial standing. "Ten years ago I was worth forty thousand dollars." And the tramp looked impressive.

"My-y stars!" ejaculated Johnnie, catching his breath. "Well, you ain't got it now—what's gone with it?"

"Oh—no need to talk about that," replied the tramp airily. "Had a jolly good time with it, and ain't one bit sorry it's gone. Dress nice? There wasn't a bigger swell in town than me, and I drove fine horses, and all that sort of thing, you know. But when the cash was gone, and you bet I made it fly after I was 21, my aunt, who raised me, didn't have any more use for such as me, so I skipped out, and I've been skipping ever since."

Quite a little pause, then he continued: "Some of these days when I get rheumatics or something of the sort, so tramping won't be so jolly, I'm going to settle down and write a book about where all I've been, and all I've seen. Once in a while I run over some old fellow I used to fly around with at home, and before he gets away from me he will have 'most a notion to take to tramping himself, seeing that I have so fine a time of it." Then he was quiet for a good while, and a pucker settled down over his eyes as he finished his dinner.

"The only time I ever wished I was something else was about a week ago, but it didn't last long," he said, as he set aside the basket and cup. "Maybe ten miles from here, I come to a little town, and the first house I come to was a cute little frame concern, all built up new and nice, and made me think that like as not some young couple just starting out in life was beginning there—that kind is always the best to tackle.

"Well, I went around the house, and when I got to the corner, I was just struck to the ground with surprise. There on the back porch, behind the vines, sat the first girl I was ever engaged to!—she was singing and sewing and rocking a cradle. Fact is, I cared more for that girl than I ever did for anybody, and I'd have known her most anywhere. How it come we never got married, we were neither of us of age, so we concluded to wait until we were, which would be about three years. Well, three years is a good long bit, when you're young and full of devilment, so to fill up that time I got to smiling pretty much on one or two other girls, which set her to flirting with the boys, till I was beat at my own game. Then we had a high old racket, for I saw she didn't object to another fellow who wanted her as bad as I did, and it riled me considerable just the same; we all broke up, and that ended it for always, for me. I was engaged two or three times after that before my money run out, but it got monotonous, and I couldn't like anybody very long after that. I reckon that if I had had good sense on the start, everything would have been all right to-day, and she would have been boss in my house; and——"

"Thought you wouldn't like to stay ——" began Johnnie as the story teller paused a moment, but he was interrupted.

"I'd have given a quarter to get away, but she seemed to feel me looking at her, for she turned around, and seeing me, looked mighty scared.

"'I don't mean any harm, ma'am,' says I, 'but won't you please give me something to eat?' which of course was all I could say, and under the peculiar circumstances it wasn't any more than natural that I'd think of the dozen times I'd danced with that very girl, and took her buggy riding, and kissed her—yes, and hugged her, too!

"'Certainly,' says she, 'just come here to the step.' Then she went in the house and brought out a tray with a napkin on it, which was a little politeness I hadn't known for some time, though for a tramp I generally get treated pretty fair. Maybe she thought it was me, or some sixty-third cousin of mine, for she brought cake and pie, and bread with butter and jelly spread on, some sliced ham and pickles, and some more stuff. Lord! think of it!—when I might have been eating with her three times a day for the last six years.

"Well, I sat there eating what she gave me, feeling like a regular dumb fool for the first time in my life, and looking at her just as much as ever I could without her knowing it. She used to be right plump, and had the cutest frizzes and blackest eyes ever you seen and beat all to be sassy and comical in her sayings. That was eight or ten years ago. She is somewhat thinner now, and her hair isn't frizzed, and she seemed then to be very quiet and steady, but she looked good and happy and contented, for which I was very glad, and I know she wouldn't have looked so much so if she had married me—I guess I'm naturally wild.

"I was as long eating that dinner as I could manage it, but all things has to end, so every crumb got away at last, and I had to go.

"'Would you object to telling me your name?' I says, looking straight at her.

"'Mrs. William Bates,' she says, very quiet.

"That's what I supposed it was. Just then a little shaver about five years old, with big black eyes, came walking out on the porch and rubbing his eyes like he had been to sleep. At sight of me he tucks his head in her arm, and looks at me kind of shy, and laughs—one of her old tricks right over again.

"'It seems to me I have seen you before,' she says, still in that quiet way that made me certain she knowed me.

"'I'm sorry you said that—Kate,' I was going to say, but before I got her name out, I was getting out of that yard quick, for there was a lump in my throat, and a storm in my chest, and I felt worse than I had since she and I said 'tra-la-lee, love!' It's the first time ever I didn't step up and shake hands with an old friend whether they wanted me to or not.

"Seeing there was only that one street, I kept a lookout for Bill Bates.

"Sure enough! There was a store, with the sign, 'Wm. Bates, boots and shoes,' and sitting on a box in front of the store was Bill Bates himself. He was laughing and talking—happy as a clam. I didn't care about looking him in the face, but he stopped his talking as I went past. I felt like hitting him a lick under the chin, and I ain't a fighting man, either. Still, it was all my own fault. Kate had as good a right to flirt as I had, but then I had never counted on her caring more for anybody than for me."

"Johnnie, Johnnie, come to dinner, dear!" called his mother.

"Here—go out of this gate," ordered Johnnie, as the tramp started to reclimb the fence. At the same time he tucked the basket and cup amongst some weeds in the fence corner, and then began energetically jumping up and down.

"Ah—I see—a young schemer, eh?" laughed the tramp as he opened the alley gate.

"I wish I was a—a—like you," sighed Johnnie, as he hooked the gate. "I'd like to do just as I pleased."

"Better stay at home, sonny. No danger but you'll make both ends meet. Good bye, and I'm much obliged for your dinner. Maybe we'll meet again some day," and the tramp went his way, whistling as he went.

LAKES OF VITRIOL.

Workers in Its Manufacture Take Their Lives in Their Hands.

The whole world is said to owe gratitude to Widnes, that strange little town on the banks of the Mersey. It is the home of the trade in chemicals. In Widnes men spend their lives under the most terrible conditions that many of the chemical compounds familiar in commerce may be produced, and a chemical factory is simply an inferno on a small scale.

In some of the workshops the fumes are something awful. They grip the nostrils and throat of the intruder, and he feels that he is being choked and tortured; yet in such atmosphere the daily tasks of thousands of men are carried out.

For instance, in the manufacture of muriatic acid, which is produced by mixing common salt and sulphuric acid, the vapors produced are almost unendurable.

The acid seizes the soda in the salt and liberates the muriatic gas; this flies up glass tubes into water tanks where it is dissolved into acid. It is then distilled in platinum retorts worth thousands of pounds; platinum alone will serve for such a purpose, as earthenware would break and other metals dissolve.

Vitriol is made there by burning sulphur and saltpetre together in long brick furnaces; the weird, bluish flames dart out of the doors when they are opened, and it is the duty of the men to face the awful heat and breathe the vapors while attending these fires.

Vitriol, carbonate of lime, coal dust and common salt are mixed and burnt for some hours, and the white glare given off is almost blinding.

The stuff has to be raked frequently while it burns, and the workmen have to control the process of burning continually. And what is the result? Merely carbonate of soda, the stuff your seidlitz powder is partly made of, the material also which is used in soapmaking, glassmaking and other trades.

When it has been burned it is put in a bath, and flame is blown on it fiercely, so that the impurities are carried up a flue, and the soda is thrown down in crystals.

But one of the most fearful of all the processes in the conditions it produces is the making of bleaching powder.

You see a lot of men, indifferent, apparently, to the biting, suffocating atmosphere, and neither gasping nor blinking, as the visitor does, stir up a mixture of hydrochloric acid and manganese.

These materials, operating on one another, produce chloric gas, which is caught and led into chambers partly filled with powdered lime.

The gas acts on the matter, and in course of time transforms it into chloride of lime, or bleaching powder.

The enormous quantities of chemical products issuing from Widnes are scattered to all parts of the globe, and there is always enough vitriol stored in the town to swallow up and consume it.

It is kept in great leaden vats—large enough, as seems, to make a mansion of, and the cheerful person who may, as a great favor, expound the mysteries of the works will certainly remind you that to remain in the neighborhood of these receptacles is to be in constant danger of death, and that to be burned to death by vitriol is very horrible.

One little crack in a vat, or the yielding of a weak place, and the awful liquor would find an exit, and gradually force its way out, until as a torrent it flooded the neighborhood, burning and corroding all it touched.

There is a theory that all the fumes produced at Widnes are deodorized and made innocuous before they leave the flues. But trees find it hard work to grow round the town still, and the odor of a Widnes fog is perceptible at Garston, several miles away. And at that, after a hasty intrusion into the vapor-filled torture chambers, no one need wonder.

The life of the soldier on active service is one of safety and luxurious ease compared with that of the Widnes workingman; yet the latter goes about his work cheerfully and uncomplainingly.

Watched a Boy's Heart Beat.

The pulsations of a human heart were watched by scores of trained eyes recently in Exhibition Hall at the Mechanics' building, where were gathered physicians from all parts of the State. Standing between a Crookes tube and a large box in which the observer shut himself out from the sunlight, was a boy divested of coat and vest. To the youngster it was something of a "circus," but to the physicians, who, one after another, took their place in the box, it was an exemplification of an end-of-the-century achievement of science. For the X rays laid open to the human eye the interior of the boy's chest, and there, pumping steadily away, was to be seen his heart, every throb of which could be discerned so clearly that any irregularity might easily have been detected. So simple is the apparatus required and so startling the results that the physicians became enthusiastic over what they termed the opening of a new era in medicine and surgery.—Boston Globe.

Five years ago Mrs. Katherine G. Reed, of Sisterville, W. Va., was a poor widow, her only possession being a farm considered worthless. Oil was unexpectedly found upon it, the flow was immense, and she has just died, worth over $1,000,000.

TOWN DESTROYED.

Two Thousand People at Ontonagon Lose Everything.

HARDLY A HOUSE LEFT.

Business Houses, Residences, and Factories Wiped Out by Fire—Loss Estimated at $1,500,000—Communication Cut Off.

Ontonagon, Mich., was destroyed by fire. Of the city of about 2,000 population hardly a house is left standing. Among the property destroyed is the extensive plant of the Diamond Match Company and 60,000,000 feet of lumber in their yards. Conservative estimates place the loss at $1,500,000. No lives were lost.

The fire had been burning in the woods southwest of the city for two weeks. It was nearly out when a southwest gale swept it upon the town. At noon it was seen that the city was doomed. A message was sent to Supt. Minturn, of the St. Paul Railroad, at Green Bay, asking for a train to take the people away.

The operator who sent the message was driven away from his instrument by the burning of the building. A train was ordered there from Pori, twenty-six miles south. The train reached Ontonagon and took a load of people to Rockland, ten miles away. It left again for Ontonagon for another load, and nothing has been heard from there.

At 5 o'clock the flames had swept through the main part of the city, destroying all the business houses, many residences, the match company's mills, the water works, electric light plant, courthouse, jail, etc. The flames then worked up the river to the rest of the city.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

The Great Institution to Be Established at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

The Manufacturers' Record of this week says: "General O. G. Howard and Mr. Cyrus Kehr of Chicago, and others are planning to establish at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., a great educational institution to be known as the "Lincoln Memorial University," in honor of Abraham Lincoln. While their plan includes the general work of a University, they expect to devote special attention to the organization in connection therewith of a great technological school which they hope will take rank as one of the greatest technical institutions in the country. In a detailed statement furnished the Manufacturers' Record by Mr. Kehr, it is said:—

"The institution is to be called Lincoln Memorial University in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the great representative of the common people, and a product of the region in which the university is to be located and an advocate of universal education. Lincoln's ancestors emigrated from Virginia through Cumberland Gap during the days of Boone, and some of his kindred still live in these mountain districts. The university will be the successor of a strong school already established, having near 300 students. This it is proposed to take and develop and broaden as indicated. Arrangements have been for some time pending to expand this work so as to comprise the various courses of a university, giving particular attention to civil engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, electrical engineering, architecture, agriculture, forestry and horticulture."

Large properties have been secured at Cumberland Gap, including some considerable buildings, and the plan of General Howard and others who are interested in the matter, contemplates securing large endowments for this Lincoln memorial. It is stated that General Howard will probably be President of the Board of Trustees.

FOUGHT TILL DEATH.

A Fickle Girl Causes a Duel Which Cost Two Lives.

With their left hands clasped George Page and Will Morgan shot each other to death near Madison, Fla. A fickle girl was the cause of this remarkable duel.

For several months Page and Morgan, who were prominently connected, have been paying court to a pretty young woman. The girl showed no special partiality for either, but treated them in such a way as to maiden them with jealousy. The three met at an entertainment near Higdon, and the girl's tactics were more tantalizing than usual.

Soon the rivals were almost crazed by the girl's conduct and Morgan proposed to Page to step out and settle it. Page agreed and the young men walked out into the yard. There they agreed to clasp their left hands and to shoot until their pistols were emptied. The rivals lost no time in beginning the duel and soon the crack of their pistols startled the dancers, who rushed out and found Morgan dead and Page dying.

Each had shot five times each shot had taken effect, and then with hands still clasped they had fallen. The young lady who caused the tragedy was among those who rushed to the scene and heard the dying Page tell of the duel. She was not much affected and declared she loved neither of the men and that she thought they knew that she was already affianced.

BILL DOOLAN KILLED AT LAST.

United States Officers Surprised the Noted Outlaw at His Home.

A special to the Kansas City Star from Guthrie, Okla., says: "United States Marshal Heck Thomas, and deputies are enroute to this city from forty miles east, with the body of Bill Doolin, the noted outlaw. They killed him in a battle near Clayton, Payne County. One deputy was wounded. Doolin had been staying with his wife in Payne County since his escape from the Federal jail, July 4, and officers had been watching a chance to surprise him for several weeks."

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

No lives were lost by the fire at Ontonagon, Mich., which destroyed 55,000,000 feet of lumber.

Five French-Canadian fishermen from Berchier were drowned last week off Gros Isle, Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Harold, the young son of Prof. A. D. Morse, of Amherst College, was drowned while playing in the river near the college.

An explosion of gas in New York wrecked the house and destroyed the furniture of M. F. Wynn. The loss is placed at $10,000.

Lightning struck the North Beach, Maryland Life Saving Station doing considerable damage and stunning three of the crew.

By the explosion of the dry house in the Miami Powder Company's mills near Xenia, O., Charles Figgis and Frank Eiche were killed.

An explosion of gas occurred at the Maul coal mine, at Princeton, Ind. Charles Gasimer is missing, and it is feared that he was killed.

A runaway trolley car dashed down the Catoctin Mountain near Frederick, Md., and jumped the tracks. About 30 persons were injured.

Nicholas Jenkins, at work on the New Brown hoists at Ashtabula, Ohio, fell from a ladder to the dock, 50 feet below, and was instantly killed.

An express train on the Boston and Maine Railroad was thrown from the track by a defective switch at Concord, N. H. Fifteen persons were hurt, several fatally.

An open switch on the Boston and Maine Railroad, in Charlestown, Mass., caused a collision between a passenger and a freight train. The engineer and fireman of the freight train, R. E. Tucker and Wm. Noyes, were seriously injured.

The British steamer Moldavia ran into an iceberg on the New Foundland banks and sank soon afterwards. The crew took to the lifeboats, and thirty-five hours later were rescued by the steamer Circassian.

A collision occurred between two freight trains on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad at Valencia, near Pittsburg. Three cars of pipe were hurled against the express train that was passing, forcing the coaches over an embankment. Over 20 persons were injured, several fatally.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

Over a Thousand Dollars Taken From a Desk in Kansas City, Kan.

Across the line in Kansas City, Kan., an unknown thief entered the branch of the American National Bank during the momentary absence of the cashier, and, prying open a desk, secured $1,000 in currency or more, and made his escape.

Two hundred dollars in silver was untouched by the robbers. The act was most bold and was apparently committed by someone familiar with the premises. The bank is situated in a busy portion of the place, making the robbery more daring.

E. R. Boswell, cashier and teller, opened the bank shortly after 9 o'clock. After counting several thousand dollars taken from the safe he remembered he had a message to deliver to a neighboring business house. He hurriedly returned the bulk of the money to the safe and the rest of it to a drawer in the cashier's table desk.

Across the hall from the bank sat J. R. Sioller, president of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. He was only a dozen feet distant and Boswell felt safe in going out.

Although he returned within five minutes, the robbery had been committed without anyone knowing it. The robber had come behind the railing, pried open the drawer, probably with a small bar, taken what currency he could easily carry and carefully closing the receptacle, departed. The exact amount taken is not known and may exceed $1,000.

MONOCACY REPORTED LOST.

Washington Officials, However, Say the Report is Not True.

It is reported from San Francisco that the United States ship Monocacy has been lost at Tien Tsin, China. The report was received there in a letter from a man-of-war's man on the Yorktown, now lying at Yokohama.

The Navy Department declares the reported loss to be absolutely without foundation. A despatch from Admiral McNair, in charge of the American fleet in Pacific waters, was received in which there was no mention of any disaster to the Monocacy.

On August 15 the department received a message from McNair, mentioning the fact that Captain Risinger, of the Monocacy, was to leave on the following day for home. This was two weeks after the date of the reported loss. The vessel at present is in the Ti Ho River, China, and the water in that stream has been so low for some time that the Monocacy has been stuck in the mud. This fact may have given rise to the rumored loss.

RIOTING AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Armed Men Invade the Ottoman Bank and Take Possession.

A score of men, armed with revolvers and bombs, invaded the Ottoman Bank, killing a number of gendarmes on guard.

Closing the doors of the Ottoman Bank to prevent the onward advance of the mob, the employes of the bank fled to the quarters in the bank building occupied by the Tobacco syndicate, which has control of the collection of the taxes on tobacco throughout the Turkish empire.

The invaders mounted the roof of the building and from the open windows fired at the police in the street below. The police returned the fusillade in a vigorous manner and several persons were killed and wounded.

The riot then became general. Shops were sacked and bazaars invaded and the wildest excitement prevailed throughout certain quarters of Constantinople.

It is reported that the provisional government of Cuba has issued a proclamation ordering the total destruction of property of all kinds and the prevention of any preparation for the coming sugar season.

CABLE SPARKS.

A revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered and frustrated in Gerona, Spain.

The Scotch oil companies have called a meeting to devise ways to meet American competition.

There has been an alarming increase in the number of accidents to tourists in the Alps this season.

The eighteenth congress of the International Literary and Artistic Association opened in Berne, Switzerland.

Two men, claiming to be Americans, have been arrested in Barcelona, Spain, in connection with the revolutionary movement.

Order has been restored in Constantinople. Minister Terrell telegraphed hundreds of Armenians were killed in the riots on Wednesday.

Professor Andree has arrived at Tromsoe, Norway, from Dane's Island, having abandoned for this year his attempt to cross the artic regions in a balloon.

Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, United States minister to Turkey, has notified the Turkish government that the answer of that government concerning indemnity for the attack on missions is not satisfactory.

It is rumored in Rio Janeiro that the entire Italian legation will be withdrawn in consequence of the recent political conflicts in San Paulo between Italians and Brazilians.

The British fleet at Zanibar bombarded and destroyed the Sultan's palace, which had been seized by Said Khalid, who proclaimed himself Sultan in defiance of British opposition. Said Khalid took refuge in the German consulate. After landing a force of British marines Admiral Rawson appointed Hamoud Sultan. All American interests are safe.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The tin plate strike at Elwood, Ind., has been ended by the company signing the scale.

Thirty-six cotton mills in Fall River, Massachusetts, out of a total of eighty-one, will shut down this week.

The miners on strike at Leadville, Colorado, are armed, and if new men arrive it is feared there will be serious trouble.

The Illinois Steel Company's plant, at Hammond, Ind., has shut down for an indefinite period. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Over 1800 knee pants makers went on strike in New York. A committee was appointed to draw up a new agreement, which the contractors will be asked to sign.

At a meeting of the Kanawha Valley coal operators in Charleston, W. Va., it was decided to notify the miners that beginning September 1, the rate would be two cents a bushel, a cut of one half cent.

Employes of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway system engaged in its train service, with the exception of locomotive engineers, have united under one federation, and will hereafter act together in all matters affecting their common interests.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 15
High Grade Extra			3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60¾		61
CORN—No. 2 White	24¼		24½
Oats—Southern & Penn	22		23
RYE—No. 2	35½		36
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00		16 50
Good to Prime	15 00		16 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	10 00		10 50
Wheat Blocks	7 00		8 00
Oat Blocks	8 50		9 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	90		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$	5½@	6
City Cows		4½	5
Southern No. 2		4½	5
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$	1 25 @	1 50
ONIONS		1 00	1 15
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$	6@	6½
Clear ribsides		5	6
Hams		11	12
Mess Pork, per bar			9 00
LARD—Crude			4
Best refined			5
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$	17@	17½
Under Fine		15	16
Creamery Rolls		16	17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$	9 @	9¼
N. Y. Flats		9¼	9½
Skim Cheese		3	5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$	12 @	13
North Carolina		10	11
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$	9½ @	10
Ducks, per lb		9	9½
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$	1 50 @	2 50
Sound common		3 00	4 00
Middling		6 00	7 00
Fancy		10 00	12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$	4 30 @	4 50
SHEEP		2 00	3 50
Hogs		3 70	3 80
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$	10 @	11
Raccoon		40	45
Red Fox		—	1 00
Skunk Black		—	80
Opossum		22	23
Mink		—	80
Otter		—	4 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		64½	67¾
RYE—Western		36	37
CORN—No. 2		28¾	29¾
OATS—No. 3		22¾	23½
BUTTER—State		10	15
EGGS—State		15	15½
CHEESE—State		5	8½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		61¼	61¾
CORN—No. 3		28¾	29
OATS—No. 2		24	25
BUTTER—State		15	19
EGGS—Penna. ft		12	13

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 3

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER.
For Assembly,
R. F. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.
For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.
For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.
For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.
For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.
For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS,
B. F. KEISTER.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.
For Surveyer,
J. H. WETZEL.

IT was Tom Watson who asked, "Where am I at." Can he tell?

Judge Furst seems to be the weighty gold champion of this county. The Judge should turn his ability in favor of the interests of the toiling masses and win golden opinions from the silver legions.

OUR DAN has gone west to talk up the goldbug cause, and spoke a piece in Peoria yesterday. As his calamity howl on tariff a year ago didn't calamit half a cent's worth he will now shift to the anti-silver howl.

FROM scores of sections we could copy items like this: "Dr. Potter, who is a director in the Clearfield National bank, was a gold standard man until a few days ago, but he has carefully studied the money question, and is now a staunch advocate of the free coinage of both gold and silver.

McKinley's letter of acceptance is fully as long as the time it took him to prepare it. He does not say why he shifted from having been a free silver champion to a gold bug. He sticks to protective tariff like tar to a dead nigger's heel, an indication that he sees the cause of goldbugism is a heavy load to carry.

THE report that some understanding between European powers, which will settle the Armenian trouble, has been reached, will give pleasure everywhere. The disgraceful scenes which were enacted in the territory of the sultan will now be quickly ended, as they should have been months ago. But every move must have its full tale of human lives.

Ira C. Mitchell, esq., is doing good work in advocationg the cause of silver. He is as thoroughly booked upon that all-absorbing question as any man in the state and the state committee conld not do better than have him deliver one or two addresses upon the silver question each day during the campaign.

THE chairman of the National Republican committee, Mark Hanna, is mailing circulars to all the banks in the country asking them to contribute to the McKinley campaign corruption fund, and for the defeat of Bryan, a sure proof that it is going to be a campaign of the money power against the people as in the days of Jackson.

OLD Hickory had the money power and the banks against him, and "by the Eternal," he knocked them higher than a kite. Now it is the money power, banks and monopolies against Bryan and the people. Farmers and workingmen, which side will you be on?

Willie Swoope and his pups were in Venango county last week showing up the Democrats who are for "free trade, free silver and free hell."—Clearfield Republican.

This Willie was a former Bellefonte dude who changed his clothes "free" times a day.

BRITISH journals agree that free coinage will benefit America but be disastrous to England. Then why should the American voter hesitate for a moment which way he will vote in November. If he is dependent on England of course he should vote with England and not only vote with her interests but move there and be a British subject if he thinks more of John Bull than he does of the Stars and Stripes. The Americans who are for gold are either sympathizers with England or are monied men who do not want free silver. If an American be for America and everything that is American.

IF the gold standard is a good thing why does the Republican party pledge itself to get rid of the gold standard? If bimetallism is a thing to be desired, who shall say that the American people shall be denied its benefits until foreign nations shall confer those benefits on the American people? These are the two vital questions. If the gold standard is a good thing, why should we try to get rid of it? If it is a bad thing, why should the American people be compelled to keep it? The people who study this question will favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.—William J. Bryan at Hudson, N. Y.

THE FARMER should take supreme interest in the silver issue of this presidential campaign. The farming interest of the United States has suffered and been preyed upon more than any other pursuit, yet it is the nation's backbone.

No journal in the state has stood up more faithfully for the welfare of the farmer, than the REPORTER. Our columns were freely used in that direction as every reader knows. The landowner with an old mortgage on his farm finds his land will not bring the face value of the mortgage, and that the purchase money paid above the mortgage might as well have been thrown into the sea and the expense of making improvements was equally wasted.

Yet, another class has been fast getting rich, while the farmer has as fast been getting poor. What the farmer is loosing goes to make millionaires of the owners of trusts, banks, monopolies and of money shavers. The policy that enables these sharks to do this is the result of vicious class legislation all directed to this end.

The gold standard has enabled the money sharks to pinch all who need money, directly by hoarding gold so that if you want it you will have to pay a high premium for it. Coin silver freely and make that kind of money plentier and it puts a stop to the hoarding of gold, you will not need the yellow coin when silver is made plenty and by law directed to be a legal tender same as gold. This will go a great ways to relieve the depressed farming and other interests. More money means better prices for the farmer and manufacturer, less chances for the money sharks to skin you, and business in general will brighten up.

When money is tight by hoarding it, it is the same as wiping the oil from machinery, it wont run. Make money plenty and you lubricate every channel of trade. That's the only issue now—bimatallism, coin both gold and silver and make money plentier, make it so plenty that it will not pay the sharks to hoard either gold or silver.

The gold, silver and paper money of this country is a fraction over $22 per capita, but deducting the sum hoarded and not in circulation, and the actual amount of money afloat is a little below $6 per capita!

That accounts for business prostration—$6 is entirely too little for the business of the country. France has a money volume of $50 per capita and in that country every thing is booming and prosperous.

The farmers were severely swindled by patent right sharks, implement cheats and bohemian oats, each one of which was infamous enough, and every honest man in this campaign should set his vote against legalized robbery of the farmer by the money sharks.

ANSWERS TO SOCKDOLAGERS.

The goldbug organs are just now putting out the knotty questions as numbered below, followed by the REPORTER'S answers:

1. The coal mined in Pennsylvania exceeds in value all the silver mined in the United States. Why should the government be asked to boom the price of silver when coal is more valuable?

Ans.: For about the same reason that the price of coal was boomed by a prohibitive tariff at the expense of the farming and other interests that are far more important than gold. Also, why should gold be favored when the silver mined is far more valuable?

2. The corn crop of Kansas is worth much more than the silver crop of the entire country. Why not boom corn and ask the government to guarantee a fixed price for it?

Ans.: That corn crop is far greater in value yet than the gold mined, hence why boom gold and not silver and corn either of which far exceed gold in value? If the price of corn should be boomed because it is more valuable than the silver crop, then the same logic demands that we boom silver because the crop is more valuable than that of gold. But, lamentably, under goldbug legislation, gold has been boomed, and the farmer's corn and the miner's silver doomed.

MARKETS AND PRICES.

Nature never looked more beautiful at the end of August than it now does. Last year at this time the foliage was shriveled and dead, and the shaded avenues of the city, as well as the woods of the country, had a mournful and depressing appearance. There was little pleasure for the lover of woodland scenes. The summer of 1896 however, will be set down and remembered as the most remarkable of recent years. Although there have been periods of excessive heat since Easter Sunday, we have had more pleasant and enjoyable days than for years. Rain has fallen in abundance, and the underground reservoirs have their stocks of moisture well in hand for the winter months. For some years past we have had that wearing thing on the farmer, a winter drouth. The foliage as we are entering on the first of the autumn months has all the freshness of June, while the grass is gloriously green and refreshing to the eye. Crops have never been surpassed, especially in fruit and garden products, as well as the cereals and root crops. There is little that is encouraging in prices for the farmers. If they could only divide profits with the city middlemen or hucksters, they would be much better off, and if the city consumer could get the benefits of generous crops, he would have more left of his wages. But the mass of the people buy only at retail, and do not derive the benefits they should from big crops and the low price paid the farmers on wholesale purchases. No greater benefit could be conferred on the consumers in a large city than bringing them in close contact with the farm producer. Take the kings of the vegetable and fruit yield as an instance. Potatoes and apples can be bought in the country towns for less by the bushel than is paid for them in the city market by the peck. And so it is generally.

IT'S THE SAME TODAY.

When the money power in 1836 boasted, as it does today, that it could control the elections in any state in the union, and Nicholas Biddle, president of the old United States bank, threatened President Jackson with defeat if he refused to lend his influence toward the granting of a new charter to the bank, the staunch Old Hickory replied: "Mr. Biddle, if that is true, and I think it is, I tell you here and now, that if you can control the election of any state in the union, that is too much power for one man to have in a free country. And I tell you further that if you get a new charter from congress for that bank, by the eternal I will veto that charter."

When, later, a committee of 300 Democrats, representing the wealthy element, went to Washington to further seek to influence him and were so incautious as to hint that if the charter was not renewed there would be not only a money panic, but violence, Jackson said to them: "Do you come here to threaten me? If you ever dare to put any of your threats into execution, by the great eternal, I will hang you as high as Haman."

The words express the spirit of Andrew Jackson in his stand for the people against the rule of money. And although he was deserted by all of the "sound money" men of his own party, and the combined money forces, embracing all of the "solid" men of the country, fought him with the greatest bitterness, determination, political skill and unlimited campaign funds, he was elected with more majority than all the other candidates had votes. The people of this country are instinctively loyal to any man who is loyal to them.

The money power of today is making the same boast it did in 1836, and just as openly. Dispatches are caused to be sent out from Wall street to the entire press of the country warning the reformers that no funds may be expected to conduct any campaign except for gold. That implies a threat that campaign funds alone can carry elections, and that the gold men alone have them, and consequently they control the situation. It is announced that the gold men will unite solidly against any compaign for any standard except gold.

From Bryan's Speech at Chautauqua.

The Republican party declares in its platform that the gold standard must be maintained until the leading commercial nations join with us in substituting bimetallism for the gold standard. They do not say that a gold standard is good, but simply that we must continue it until other nations help us to secure something which the Republican platform admits to be better, namely, bimetallism.

"Now, the Democratic party takes an entirely different position. Heretofore it has been too much the custom for both parties to take ambiguous positions and to straddle the question. This year they did not do that. The Republican party has declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until other nations come to our relief. The Democratic party declares its unalterable opposition to a gold standard and declares for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any foreign nation on earth. That makes the issue. The Democratic party says that bimetallism is desirable and that it is desirable right now, and that it is not only a good thing but that it is a good thing which cannot come too high for the American people.

"It not only says that bimetallism is a good thing but that we ought to have it right now. What else does it do? In order that nobody may misunderstand, it declares that the people who are to secure bimetallism are the American people themselves, and that we are not justified in waiting one single day for a foreign nation to come to our help. The Democratic platform declares that the American people should restore bimetallism for themselves, whether other nations aid us and consent to it or not."

Monometallism means that only one of the precious metals, gold or silver, shall be coined into money.

Bimetallism means the coining of both gold and silver. Silver coinage was repealed in 1873.

Free coinage means, that you can take gold and silver bullion to the mint and have it coined free of charge.

Unlimited Coinage means that any quantity of gold or silver when taken to the mint shall be accepted for coining into money.

International bimetallism means the coinage of both metals only when all nations agree to it.

"16 to 1" means that 16 ounces of silver shall be coined into 16 dollars, and 1 ounce of gold into 16 dollars—16 ounces of silver equal to 1 ounce of gold.

We make this explanation in answer to a letter to the REPORTER.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Some Interesting Data Concerning Manufacturers in Pennsylvania.

The Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics has completed a compilation of interesting data concerning the silk, iron and steel industries of Pennsylvania. In a comparison of the days the 381 establishments mentioned were in operation for the years from 1892 to 1895, he says that between 1892 and 1893 there was a decline in all of the 51 industries considered except horseshoes, oil tanks, water wheels, car springs, carbons and caramels. But as these six industries represented but one establishment each, and the 15 industries on which the comparison is based represent 381 establishments, it will be seen that 375 had a decrease in the number of days in operation. The highest percentage of loss was sustained in the worsted goods industry. The average decrease of days in operation to each person employed was 32 days. There was an increase in 1894 over the previous year in the number of days these establishments were operated.

The report will show the per capita of each wage earner in various branches of industrial work. A synopsis of the tables on this branch of the report show that the aggregate amount of wages paid to 149,568 persons was $7,933,817.

The lowest average in yearly earnings was reached in 1894 and the highest in 1892. The average for the former year was $411.39 and for the latter $483.89. The report shows that less than 500 persons increased their yearly earnings in 1894 over 1892, the increase being nominal. The remaining 107,604 persons suffered a decrease. There was almost a uniform advance in yearly earnings last year over 1894, the average of all the industries in 1894 being $411.39, and last year $438.29. Forty-seven of the industries share in the increase.

In 1892 the value of pig iron in Pennsylvania was $1,494,476, but there was a decrease of nearly 25 per cent. in 1893. The following year the shrinkage continued at about the same proportion. It is a significant fact that the tonnage in 1895 exceeds that in 1892, the output for 1892 being 823,581 tons, against 886,750 tons last year, an increase in the output but a decrease in the value of the iron industries. Comparing the value of the product of the steel industry—thirteen establishments represented—for 1892 and 1894, the result is: 1892, $24,711,579.63; for 1894, $15,781,892.77—a difference of nearly nine millions in the value or the output. This comparison of the decrease in values continues throughout the world.

For the whole family

Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION

NEVER GRIPE 10c NEVER SICKEN 25c NEVER WEAKEN.

Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free.

Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 130

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 200,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for it cures or money refunded by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

10 times out of 10

The New York Journal recently offered ten bicycles to the ten winners in a guessing contest, leaving the choice of machine to each. All of them chose

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Nine immediately, and one after he had looked at others. And The Journal bought Ten Columbias. Paid $100 each for them, too. On even terms a Columbia will be chosen

10 times out of 10

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York, 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 2.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.07 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre, 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4,35 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4 42 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
1 38		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 25		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 53		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 02		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 10
3 31		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
3 44		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 48
3 48		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 43
3 53		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15		8 56	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10 19 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 5 06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.11 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down.				Read Up.		
No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 20	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 08	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 56	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG.	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	†11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.		2 40	†6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35	†11 30
8 22	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00	5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa)		†4 30	
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. §10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

School of

MAKE YOUR PLANS

TO ENTER THE

Rochester Business University

At beginning of first or second term, Tuesday, September 8th, or Monday, November 16th, 1896, and secure an education that is a long step toward success.

Full information for the asking.

Business.

5 % PER MONTH OR 60 % PER YEAR

Guaranteed to All Investors on Investments both Large and Small

WHEN MADE WITH

The New York Investment Co.

BROKERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS GRAIN AND COTTON,

40 and 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

P. S.—People who desire to have a steady and sure income on a small or large investment, send for our explanitory circular, mailed free.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Witmer Smith, of Madisonburg, spent Sunday with his parents.

——Miss Bertha Scott, of Tyrone, is visiting her friend Miss Emily Alexander.

——Mrs. Scholl, of Rebersburg, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. W. Hosterman.

——Miss Tace Kreamer returned home Tuesday after a visit of several weeks in Rebersburg.

——Merchant Jacob Smith, of Colyer, was out to Centre Hall Monday on a business trip.

——James H. Lohr, of Philadelphia, is spending his vacation with his father on Church street.

——Chris H. Murray left last week for Philadelphia after a week's visit with his parents here.

——Miss Anna Bartholomew left Monday for Millersville, to resume her studies at the State Normal.

——Mrs. R. B. Spangler, of Hastings, is visiting at the home of ex-Sheriff Spangler, on Church street.

——Auctioneer J. N. Leitzel, of Rising Springs, gave us a call and reports general health down that way good.

——Miss Ange Jones, daughter of Capt. Jones of the Tyrone *Herald*, is visiting at the home of Mrs. J. C. Boal.

——Our young friend Shadow, of Tusseyville, was a caller, and inspected the work of getting out newspapers.

——Miss Helen Bartholomew went to Millheim Monday, where she will teach the primary school for the coming term.

——C. P. Hewes was in town the other day on legal business; Charly has a large practice and is a safe counsellor in any case.

——Mrs. Cyrus Brumgard and Mrs. Harry Diebler, two of Millheim's good ladies, were guests at James Alexander's on Monday.

——Mrs. B. J. Heckert, accompanied by her sister, Miss Chestie Tibbens—two very pleasant ladies—were welcome callers the other day.

——Walter M. Kerlin left Monday to resume his duties as teacher of the third grade of the Millheim school. They opened on Monday for a seven months term.

——Julian Fleming is here on a short visit to his father-in-law, Mr. Daniel Fleisher. Julian is general agent for an implement firm and has his headquarters at Pittsburg.

——Miss Mame Kreamer, who had been visiting among friends in Philadelphia, Norristown, and other towns down east, returned home on Tuesday after an absence of a month.

——Gotlieb Strohmeier and family were off to Asbury Park taking in the balmy breezes of the ocean. They returned home Monday morning much pleased with the trip to the shore.

——Commissioners Goodhart, Adams and Strohm, Register G. W. Rumberger, and Surveyor Wetzel, were in town yesterday on their way across the valley to do some surveying.

——Jerry Miller came home last Friday and is now at work in his shop again. He had been working at Atlantic City for the last couple months and his stay at the shore has given him quite a coat of tan.

——Mrs. Arney, wife of Dr. George Arney, accompanied by her son and niece, are visiting at the home of B. H. Arney, having driven from their home in Altoona to this place, making the trip in less than two days.

——P. T. Jordan and wife, of Joliet, Ill., are visiting friends in this vicinity. Mr. Jordan informed us he left this place 32 years ago when our town was only one third as large as now; they are enjoying their visit, which is their first since they left. Mrs. Jordan is a daughter of Fred. Seltzer, a former well-known resident of Potter township.

——Candidate for commissioner, P. H. Meyer, of Harris, spent a half hour in our sanctum the other day. He reports all healthy for Bryan up that way. Philip comes from such good old Democratic stock that has ever been faithful in its party work. This campaign the Meyers' receive the first recognition from the party by placing the Prof. on the ticket for commissioner. He is well and favorably known all over the county and is a strong man on the ticket.

——John Q. A. Kennedy joined his family on Monday, who have been visiting Mrs. Kennedy's mother, Mrs. Thomas Lingle. Mr. Kennedy along with Mr. Michael Shires have been very successful with their patented fire escape, which they manufacture in Johnstown. The escape has been endorsed by the Boards of Public Safety in all the large cities. It is built entirely of steel. The escape is rolled up on a reel or drum and is fitted in a handsome case inside the window ledge. When used it is thrown out the window, making a steel ladder to the ground. They have been employing a big force of men in their factory, and this is being gradually increased to meet the demands.

Get the Reporter for the campaign, only 20 cents.

LINDEN HALL.

A Breezy Letter From Our Neighboring Town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bible spent Sunday with friends at Centre Hill.

Henry Zeigler spent Tuesday of this week in Pinegrove Mills and vicinity.

A. E. Moyer's were entertaining some of their many friends on Sunday last.

George Potter, of Bellefonte, was seen in our community one day this week.

S. D. Gettig, Esq., of Bellefonte, was in our community on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Frantz, of Pinegrove Mills, were at the home of Mr. Searson on Monday last.

Misses Lizzie and Valerie Gettig visited at the home of Alfred Hosterman, at Centre Hill, on Thursday last.

Miss Elsie Bible spent a week with her grandparents at Centre Hall recently and reports having had a pleasant time.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McClellan, accompanied by Mrs. McClellan's sister visited friends at Tusseyville on Sunday.

Messrs. David Brisbin and Clem Deininger, of Centre Hall, were callers at the home of George Swabb on Sunday evening.

Mr. Hettinger, accompanied by his lady friend, Miss Reish, of Egg Hill, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Molter, of this place.

Messrs. A. E. Zeigler and Jacob Lee, two of our brightest and most energetic young men spent Sunday with friends near Tusseyville.

Josiah Zeigler, of Pleasant Gap, paid a visit to his sick mother on Tuesday last; we are glad to state that Mrs. Zeigler is slowly improving.

Some of our people were in attendance at Andrew Gregg's funeral on Saturday and report it to be the largest funeral held in this section for many years.

Wm. Swabb, of Erie, Pa., is visiting his parents, George Swabb, of this place; this was Will's boyhood home and his many friends are glad to see him looking so well and natural.

Dr. A. E. Gobble, of New Berlin, will fill the pulpit for the United Evangelical congregation on Sunday afternoon at half-past two o'clock, in place of Rev. Goodling, as had been announced before. Rev. Goodling will fill Rev. Zehner's place at Bellefonte on Sunday afternoon. Dr. Gobble is an able minister of the Gospel and if you do not wish to miss a treat, come and hear him; if the weather is favorable the services will be held in the grove south of town, and if it should prove to be inclement it will be held in the school house; the Sunday school will also be held in the grove if the weather is fair; Sunday school at 1.30 o'clock.

Potters Mills.

The Potters Mills band is putting up a wagon for their own use; it is an expensive affair and to make some money to help pay for it the band have concluded to hold another festival, in Allison's grove, on Saturday evening, Sept. 5. If they had waited until after the election and we get free silver, they would have saved some money.

The farmers were glad for the little rain which fell on Monday morning; they are busy sowing their grain, on which they depend for a living.

Edward Evans, of Williamsport, arrived in town Monday to spend his vacation with his parents.

George Kline and wife, of Louisville, Kentucky, stopped at the Reish House last week.

The school directors are preparing for the winter term of school by getting the buildings cleaned and put in proper order.

J. R. Strong has found it necessary to put up his cider press, so that the apples in our community will not go to loss.

Tuesday set the squirrels free for the hunter's target, but the squirrels are not plenty in these parts, which will be a disappointment to the hunters.

A Household Necessity.

A man and wife are both liable for the payment for a newspaper which is taken in the family. Recently in the district court at Rock Rapids, Iowa, Judge Oliver gave a judgment to the Germania Publishing Co., against Mr. and Mrs. Beving for a subscription bill of $20 on the ground that a newspaper is a household necessity.

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompter remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

What a Little Boy Can Do.

August 23d while James Martin, of Mt. Zion, Lycoming county, was at Sunday school, his little boy built a fire with hay and straw on the threshing floor of the barn. Four horses, all the farming implements, grain and hay were consumed with the building.

—The Philadelphia Branch in Temple Court, Bellefonte, leads in all that pertains to gentlemen's attire. They have made a study of their customers' wants and know exactly how to please you in quality, style and price.

Sick Headache Permanently Cured

"I was troubled, a long time, with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S Pills that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now a well man." C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

For the rapid cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nausea, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED executors of the estate of David Hennigh, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, one mile south-east of Old Fort, on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1896,

At 1 o'clock, p m., the following described real estate of said deceased:

That valuable tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre County, one mile east of Old Fort containing

155 ACRES

more or less. There are 25 or 30 acres in good young timber and the balance is in a good state of cultivation. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a large bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. There is a good orchard of choice fruit on the premises, also three good cisterns. The farm is underlaid with iron ore and all improvements are in good repair. It is desirably located and is one of the finest farms in the valley. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

ADAM BARTGES,
S. P. HENNIGH,
Executors.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE UNDERsigned will offer her fine farm, situate in Potter township at private sale at a bargain. Apply to or address LYDIA A. FAUST.
sept3-tf Potters Mills

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against meddling in any manner with the personal property of the undersigned. Under no circumstances will any bills be paid except those contracted personally, and any one meddling in any manner with the personal belongings, which constitute everything at her home will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases. LYDIA A. FAUST.
sept3-3t Potters Mills.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English. Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov198

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

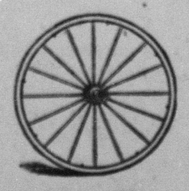
BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Net Price per Set of Four Wheels, with Round-Edge Steel Tire on, Bolted and Oiled Warner, Shell Band and Wood Hub.

Size of Tire Used.	X Quality.	XX Quality.	XXX Quality.	XXXX Quality.
⅞ x 7-32	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00	$14 00
1 x ¾	9 00	11 00	13 00	15 00
1¼ x 5-16	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00
1¼ x 5-16	11 00	13 00	15 00	17 00

Sarven Patent Wheels, 50 cents per set extra.

⅞-in. Tread Wheels, with ⅞ or 15-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 00. Add $1 00 for Welding and Setting.
1-in. Tread Wheels, with 1 or 1 1-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 25. Add $1 25 for Welding and Setting.
1¼-in. Tread Wheels, with 1¼ or 1¼ in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 75. Add $1 50 for Welding and Setting.
I manufacture Wheels ⅝ to 4 in. Tread, with or without Tires on.



Also Jobber in Springs, Axles, Bolts, Clips, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Varnish, Rubbers, Carriage Cloths, etc.

W. W. BOOB,

Manufacturer of Wheels and Jobber in Carriage and Wagon Hardware of every description.

Centre Hall, Pa. - - - Call and get prices.

FALL AND WINTER PRICES

Talk Louder than Anything Else.

We can save you from 15 to 35 per cent. on all your purchases. We have done it before and will do it now. We have just opened a line of Fall and Winter Goods.

Good Canton Flannel, 4½c per yard to 15c. Fine White Flannels 15c to 65c. Shaker Flannels, 4c up to the best. New patterns of Fall Dress Ginghams, 5c upward. A good, yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 4c. Heavy yard-wide Sheeting, 5c: Yard-wide Ticking, 6c up to the finest Linen Twill. All Wool Dress Serges, 25c up to $1.25 per yard. All Wool Suitings, in the new mixtures, suitable for dresses and coats, 30c to $1.

Clothing.

Heavy Wool Knee Pants, ages 4 to 14, at 25c; better quality from 35c to $1. Boys' Overalls, with Aprons, 30c. Men's Heavy Cotton Pants, 65, 74, 84, 98c. Special bargain—lot of Men's All Wool Cassimere Pants at $1.50.

Children's Suits.

Good, dark Winter Suits, 98c; better qualities $1.24 and up to the best. Men's good heavy Winter Suits, $4, $4.50, $4.75. Men's fine All Wool Suits, $6, upwards. Men's fine Clay Worsted Dress Suits from $4.90 to $15. A handsome line of Boys' and Youth's Suits, $2.75 up.

Shoes.

A fine line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. A fine Dongola Ladies Shoe at $1. A better quality razor, square or common sense toe, $1.25 to $3.50. Children's good and serviceable school Shoes from 50c to the best. Infants' good Shoes from 25c to 65c. Boys' good wearing Shoe from 90c to $2.50. Men's good working Shoes $1.24. Men's fine dress Shoes, $1.15 to $5.

Carpets.

A fine line of Ingrain Carpets from 25c to the best. Window Shades in all colors. Spring Rollers, 12½c to the best.

Special.

Just opening a full line of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' COATS and CAPES. Also double ond single SCHOOL SATCHELS.

LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

Now for the School Boys.

They will want a good serviceable Suit for this Winter's school. Our new, full line of Boys' and Children's Suits are now open and ready for your inspection. It is an assortment such as we have never shown before.

Children's Suits, that are positively all wool, from $2.00 to $4.00. made with double knees and seat, Hold-fast bands and buttons, and sewed with silk throughout.

Boys' Suit, with long pants, strictly all wool, from $4.00 to $7.00, an assortment that will be a glad surprise to you, and will be sure to save you money once you see them. Costs nothing to see them.

Your Money Back for the Asking.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - Bellefonte

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

About Subsoiling---Picking Ducks---A Tonic for Hogs---Late Peas for Home Use---To Wean Foals.

LATE PEAS FOR HOME USE.

There is not generally a very good market for late peas, because after the first new peas have satisfied the appetites of lovers of this vegetable the price rapidly declines and it will not pay to grow and market it. But a fresh succession of peas until fall is very desirable, and it is easily in the power of every farmer to secure it by later plantings. The farmer ought always to have fresher vegetables and a longer season for them than the average city resident can expect. It is one of the advantages of country life that he should not only not forego but make the most of. It is hard work providing three palatable meals through the summer for men at work on the farm. A plentiful supply of green peas will furnish food that is not only palatable but nutritious.

PICKING DUCKS.

Duck feathers always bring a fair price, especially white ones, and should be saved when dressing the ducks, if they are sold dressed; if not sold dressed do not pick just before selling. The amount received for the feathers ought to pay for the dressing.

The breeding ducks may be picked several times a year, usually four to six. Do not pick until the feathers are "ripe," which can be told by pulling a few from different parts of the bodies of several birds. If they come out easily, without any bloody fluid in the quill, they are all right and should be "picked" or many will be lost. In picking pull only a few feathers at a time by taking between the thumb and forefinger and giving a quick downward jerk. Do not pull the bunch of long, coarse feathers under each wing.

Before you begin picking, tie the duck's feet together with a bit of listing or other soft cloth, and if the duck is inclined to object to the picking by thrusts with the bill, slip an old stocking or something of the sort over its head. Use no unnecessary harshness with any of the birds and be especially careful with laying ducks. Sitting ducks and those that are soon to be set should not be picked. In hot weather much of the down may be taken from the drakes. Do not take any in cold weather.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

A TONIC FOR HOGS.

Theodore Lewis, the well-known swine-raiser of Wisconsin, gives, in Hoard's Dairyman, his method of preparing charcoal for hogs. A cone-shaped hole is dug in the ground near the hog house, four or five feet deep-five feet in diameter at top and one foot at bottom. A sheet-iron cover is provided. A fire of shavings is started in the bottom, and corn cobs added by degrees as they get aglow until the pit is full. If they burn faster on one side, lift them to the opposite side with a pole. When all are well aglow, cover the hole with the sheet iron and seal edges with earth. Next morning there should be twelve bushels of charcoal. Store the charcoal in space salt barrels, breaking it with the shovel in filling. Put six bushels of it in a large box, add one bushel of hardwood ashes, eight pounds of salt, and mix thoroughly. Then dissolve one and one-fourth pounds of copperas in a pail of hot water and sprinkle it over the mass with a watering pot, mixing it through. Then make a self-feeding box, with cover, and place it where the hogs can have free access to it, staking it so that it cannot be rubbed over.

CLEANLINESS IN THE DAIRY.

We have always been taught, writes Professor De Witt Goodrich of the Ohio Dairy School, that "cleanliness is the foundation of dairying," and science has been trying hard for the last few years to impress upon us why it is the foundation of dairying: That we must keep the atmosphere of our stables as pure as possible to reduce the number of dangerous germs; that we must take great care in cleaning the cows' udders before milking, lest harmful bacteria fall into the milk pail; that we must remove milk from the stable immediately, lest it become contaminated with the little wretches; that all milk vessels must be sterilized with steam or boiling water and freed from all organisms. But instead of stopping as I sometimes wish they had, they go on to tell us that the air, water, soil, and in fact everything, except perhaps healthy animal tissue and milk from non-tuberculous cows before drawn, teems with bacterial life. No wonder many of us get discouraged and give up the fight, leaving the field to the germs, good, bad and indifferent, and let them fight it out among themselves, the bad usually coming out ahead. But is it reasonable or practical to go to the other extreme and sterilize all milk or cream and then fertilize with the particular flavor-producing germ we desire? Certainly not yet, and I doubt very much if that time will come, though such flavors or "cultures," are now on the market.

TO WEAN FOALS.

When plenty of cow's milk can be had it is just as well for the foal, and better for the dam, to wean them when four months old. The writer has weaned them when three months old, and kept them growing right along, as well as when running with the dam, by teaching them to drink cows' milk and feeding them ground oats mixed with wheat bran.

Before beginning to wean a foal the young thing should be thoroughly halter broken, and the sooner this is done after the foal is dropped the better. The colt or filly should also become accustomed to eating oats, both whole and ground, wet and dry. This can be easily accomplished by feeding grain to the dam regularly night and morning in a box or trough set upon the ground or floor, or so near it that the colt can reach the grain.

After seeing the dam eat a few times the youngster will be curious to know what it is that interests her so, and will soon begin to nibble at the grain. After once getting a taste, it will not be long before he will be on hand promptly to take his ration whenever his dam is fed. It is well to teach him to drink cows' milk before beginning to wean him, if convenient, but if he will eat wet ground oats and shorts with a relish that part of his education can be postponed until taken away from his dam.

With colts well halter-broken and taught to eat grain, the weaning process is not difficult and the growth of the foal need not be checked. When there are but few to wean, and there are plenty of stalls to accommodate them, a very good plan is to put a stout ring on each side and near the front of a very wide stall, placing the rings high enough to prevent danger of injury by stepping the forward foot over the halter when the head is lowered to the floor.

If a wide stall is not convenient, the mare and foal can be placed in adjoining narrow stalls. When this is done, it will be best to have an aperture made in the partition separating the stalls, just large enough so that the foal and dam can get their noses together. The grain ration of the dam should be discontinued when the weaning of the foal begins. She should be fed on dry hay, watered often, but sparingly. The object is to prevent the secretion of milk.

At first the foal should be allowed to suck three times a day, taking only a portion of the milk from the udder. After the first three days let him suck only morning and night, giving him just enough to relieve the distended udder. At the end of a week do not let him go near his dam. Look after her closely, however, for several days, and milk her by hand once a day for another week, then every other day until she is well.—Horse Breeder.

ABOUT SUBSOILING.

The question of subsoiling is beginning to attract the attention of farmers all over the country. A few years ago, says F. S. White of Iowa, when I bought a subsoil plow and commenced to use it, I was made fun of. Now some of our best farmers and horticulturists are advising the use of subsoil plows.

The matter is one that must be determined by conditions. There are many localities where it would be a waste of time to subsoil. A deep rich loam, which the ordinary plow will not reach through, and those soils with a loose, sandy or gravelly subsoil, would not be benefited by subsoiling. The soils helped are those having a stiff clay bottom, with a shallow soil above, and those having a hard gravelly subsoil. These require deeper stirring than can be given with common plows. The object of the work is to loosen this hard bottom, and by letting the air get to the lower layers, they are greatly improved and gradually changed by it. As to the depth, this will depend largely on the soil. From 10 to 20 inches is advised. I think it would be best in central Ohio to begin subsoiling 10 inches, gradually increasing the depth each time until 16 to 20 inches have been stirred. All the bluff lands along the rivers and creeks have more or less of this stiff clay subsoil, and where these lands have become worn from cultivation, subsoiling would be of great benefit and would largely increase the crops.

The work is done by following the ordinary plow, running the subsoiler in the bottom of the furrow made by it. The subsoil plow does not throw the dirt out or on top, but simply stirs up the bottom, leaving a loose mellow bed to be covered by the next furrow of the first plow. This loose bed affords good drainage in wet weather, the deep furrows carrying off the surplus water. In dry weather they will gather moisture from both below and above, thus storing up a supply for feeding the roots of crops, much longer than the same soils will do under our old system of cultivation. So the subsoiling is good for either wet or dry seasons, and if the work is done in the fall, the loose beds will gather enough moisture to enable early crops to bridge over dry seasons and make a fair yield.

Most farmers know that on much of our land we turn over the top soil and scrape along on the hard clay or gravel bottom, which becomes more compact each season. It is hard to get the plows down into this hard layer, and if we could, it is not desirable or profitable to turn the clay up on top. Thus we see at once the importance of the subsoil plow. Another great advantage in subsoiling is that such soils will hold manure twice as long as they did before. There is no chance for the manure to wash out. It is taken up in the solid and gradually works down in this loose bed, where it is held until consumed by the growing crops. This letting down of the manure and top soil and air, is the process which gradually changes the whole character of the land, and with proper rotation of crops and a few good crops of green manure turned under, we would soon have a deep rich soil, instead of only a few inches of top or surface soil. Subsoiling has shown its value perhaps more largely on root crops than on others. This work on the soils I have described has increased the yield of root crops at least one-third. The philosophy of subsoiling is so plain that we can readily see its advantage, and it is a practice that will soon become common.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

A good cow is not always fat; she converts her food into milk rather than into flesh.

Dairy cows are said by some to have so worn out their teeth at ten years of age that they are unprofitable.

See that the cows have some sort of shade in the pasture, or a chance to come to the barn or shed, these hot days.

Provide plenty of water where the cows can get at it, not only for their comfort but for the sake of your pocket book.

The sooner milk is cooled after being drawn from the cow the better. Why would not the same rule apply to cream from the separator?

The canna roots that were late in starting may now be potted for taking inside, and they will make very attractive winter bloomers.

Pinch back the geraniums, carnations, jasmines, etc., intended for winter blooming; the more points to the branches the more blossoms.

How is the water supply in the back lot? Those colts or that young stock may be suffering from want of water. Better look into the matter now.

With good management a butter farm should grow richer and richer. A ton of butter removes only a few cents' worth of fertilizing elements.

See that all weeds are kept from the flower beds now; if a single one is missed, and allowed to ripen seed, there will be trouble ahead for next year.

Pansy seed may be sown now in a sheltered bed, and with slight protection during the winter the plants will be ready to bloom very early next spring.

The larger part of the cows kept by the farmers don't pay, but they don't know it. This is carelessness that is very expensive, and should be avoided.

Over-churning compacts the milk into the butter in such a way that no amount of washing can get it out. To avoid this, stop when the butter is in a granular shape.

Some good butter-makers let the butter stand in strong salt and water after churning, claiming that it salts the butter more evenly, and more effectually removes the buttermilk.

One of the important items in making dairying most profitable is to weed out all unprofitable parts. The average farmer cannot afford to fool with cows that do not have at least some desirable quality.

A farmer could now buy a thoroughbred rooster very cheap, while they are young. He could raise him, and next spring kill off all other roosters, and thus have something that will grade up his dunghill stock wonderfully, at very little cost. If the farmer won't bother with it, then let his wife do it.

If you have a piece of waste land, that is absolutely good for nothing, why not turn it into a poultry yard. A dry, stony spot where vegetation never grows, is just the place fowls will do well in, especially in wet and cold weather. You are realizing nothing from such land now and hens might bring you a profit.

Mystery of a Gravestone.

The good people of Seabrooke, N. H., are much interested in a mystery connected with their village graveyard. One of the best-known citizens of the village for many years was Jonathan Walters. Rich and influential, he was turned to in life for advice and help in all matters of not only public but private concern. When he died he was followed to the grave by sorrowing hundreds, and his resting place in the cemetery has been ever since one of the spots best known and most generally visited. Mr. Walters was married twice. His first wife died some years ago. She, too, was immensely popular in the village, and her death was genuinely mourned. Some time after her death Mr. Walters took to himself a second wife and died a little later, in 1894.

The second wife erected a plain stone of white marble over the grave, simply marked with his name and date of birth and death. Nothing strange was noted about the stone at the time, nor, indeed, for some months afterward. It looked like the rest of the sombre signs of death's ravages.

On Memorial Day Mrs. William Eaton, a resident of Seabrooke, was looking at the Waters headstone, when suddenly she discovered the picture of a woman engraved on the stone. She examined it in amazement and called others, who corroborated her story. Those who had known the first Mrs. Walters declared it was a good picture of her. Those who claim to have seen the face describe it as perfect in lines, the eyes, nose, mouth and ears, and even the brows appearing plainly. The hair is also said to be very distinct, falling loosely on the woman's shoulders. The man who carved the stone declares there is nothing cut on it but the lettering, and the surface of the marble is apparently untouched. It is only at a distance of a few feet that the image can be seen. More than a thousand people from the village and surrounding country have seen the gravestone in the last few days.—Philadelphia Press.

ADVERTISES HIS INJURY.

A Kansas Farmer Bound to "Get Back" With the Railroad.

Farmer Jake Stoddard of Doniphan County, Kansas, believes in telling the world of his grievance. He has been wronged and he is determined that all who whirl by his house on the Burlington road shall know all about it. Uncle Jake's troubles are told by a signboard which stads near his house by the side of the railroad tracks. The passenger on the Burlington, if he is a lover of the romantic scenery which abounds in northwestern Kansas, may observe form the car window as the train from Atchison approaches Fanning station a large sign covering a board one by five feet, nailed to a pole twelve feet high, which reads:

This Man Has Been Wronged By The Railroads.

When the road was built it suited the convenience of the company, according to a local correspondent, to lay the track within ten feet of the corner of Farmer Stoddard's house. The construction gang plowed through his barnyard, removed his hen house and cut a wide swath through a fine young orchard which was the pride of Farmer Stoddard's heart. The agriculturist fixed his damage at a high figure; so high in fact, that the company compelled him to go into court and take what he regarded as a ridiculous sum.

It was not long until the trains were running. When the first excursion steamed out of Atchison the passengers, when the train reached Farmer Stoddard's place, observed the sign in bold, black letters, with a background as white as snow. Stoddard had painted the sign himself, and, while it was not executed in the highest style of the art, it could be distinctly read.

Farmer Stoddard has raised a large family of boys and he has taught them to hate corporations. Not less than a half dozen dogs of a doubtful breed can always be found on the Stoddard place. The dog, too, are taught to hate the railroad, and when a train passes the entire pack runs out and barks at it. The old farmer feels that he is in a measure getting even. Brakemen on freight trains have great sport throwing pieces of coal at the dogs as the train passes. Stoddard figures that he gathers up almost enough coal around his premises to keep one stove running through the winter.

This Rat Catches Birds.

A rat that catches and eats birds is the latest novelty on the West Side. Under a sidewalk at Twelfth and Loomis streets lives a rat. From the size of the rodent and his gray whiskers it is evidently an old resident in the neighborhood. Unlike some other rats, it does not depend on cheese and bread for his living, but prefers a nice, juicy sparrow.

On the corner stands a building occupied as a saloon, and in front of the saloon is a watering trough, where teamsters allow their horses to slake their thirst. The teamsters also find the place a very convenient one to feed their horses while they sample the proprietor's free lunch and lager beer. As a result, the pavement is thickly strewn with oats pushed out of the feeding sacks by the hungry horses.

An army of sparrows has been attracted to the place, and each morning the pavement is covered with the little fellows eating their breakfast.

The rat, having cultivated a taste for sparrows, now has one for breakfast every day. Hangers-on around the place have come to watch the manoeuvres of the rat every morning. Soon after daylight the sparrows make their appearance, and the rat slyly crawls out of its hole. After looking around to see that the coast is clear the rat selects a plump sparrow, and, while the bird is busy filling its crop, the rat makes a spring and secures its prey.

The bird is dragged under the sidewalk, and nothing more is seen of the rat until the following morning, when he comes out for a fresh victim. So expert has the rat become that those who have seen it say it can catch and kill a bird as cleverly as a cat.—Chicago Chronicle.

Lumber Used in Box Making.

In a discussion of the amount of lumber consumed in the making of boxes, Barrel and Box, a paper recently started at Louisville, is authority for the statement that a certain Chicago soap concern uses every year $105,000 worth of white pine soap boxes in Chicago and $80,000 worth of cottonwood boxes at St. Louis. The total number of boxes used by this company last year was 1,541,666. Another Chicago concern uses 1,500,000 boxes every year. The firm operates its own box factory at Rhinelander, Wis. There are fifty other soap manufacturers in this country, and Barrel and Box estimates that altogether 150,000,000 boxes are used in packing soaps alone. Two of the larger soap manufacturers expend each year $400,000 for boxes. If 3,000,000 boxes cost $400,000, 150,000,000 boxes would involve the expenditure of $20,000,000 for soap packages alone. Continuing the calculation through the vast range of packing-box demand, which involves almost every industry known to man, we can imagine how enormous is the expenditure in its grand total, and what an amount of lumber is consumed in its manufacture. It is evident that the making of boxes furnishes the largest percentage of the demand for the coarser and common grades of lumber, and that, as the years pass, there will be a sure outlet for low grade white pine, cottonwood, yellow pine, and all other lumber that can be worked into boxes.—Northwestern Lumberman.

Met an Army of Rattlers.

Mrs. D. O'Dell had an exciting experience with a mass meeting of rattlesnakes on the Eagle Valley road while she was on her way to Highland Falls, N. Y. But for the timely help of Wm. Carpenter, the serpents would undoubtedly have enjoyed a morning meal on the contents of her farm wagon.

Mrs. O'Dell started early in order to avoid the heat. She had several crates of plump chickens which had been ordered by families in the village. Sure-footed and docile as a mountain mule was the pony that carried Mrs. O'Dell and her treasure. Wild birds fluttered and screamed in the dense woods through which the road lay, but the pony heeded them not. Suddenly, when emerging from the Pond road, the animal stood still and seemed stunned with terror. Almost at the same instant a peculiar rattling, rasping sound filled the air, and an army of serpents began crawling toward the wagon.

Mrs. O'Dell thinks there were a hundred snakes advancing to attack the pony. They came from every direction. She almost fainted with terror, while the horse shook almost hard enough to shed his harness. Mrs. O'Dell's voice came to her aid at this trying moment. She screamed loud enough to be heard a mile away.

William Carpenter was driving to his farm when the cries of distress reached him. He was soon on the spot and a lively battle began. The snakes attacked Mrs. O'Dell's horse and tried to get at the chickens. With a stout spade Carpenter slaughtered eight and the rest fled. The horse is still alive, although bitten in a dozen places. The dead snakes are on exhibition in a drug store.—New York Times.

How the Cricket Saved the Ship.

Just as Alvar Nunez's vessels were almost on the rocks a cricket commenced to sing, which cricket a sick soldier had put into the ship at Cadiz, being anxious to hear its music; and for the two months which our navigation had endured no one had heard it, whereat the soldier was much enraged; and as that morning it felt the land (sintio la tierra) it commenced to sing, and its music wakened all the people of the ship, who saw the cliffs, which were distant almost a cross-bow shot from where we were; so we cast our anchors and saved the ship; and it is certain that if the cricket had not sung, all of us 400 soldiers and thirty horses had been lost.

Some of the crew and soldiers accepted the occurrence as a miracle from God, but Nunez himself is silent on this head, being a better observer of natural history than a theologian.

But, "from then and sailing more than a hundred leagues along the coast, always every evening the cricket gave us his music, and thus with it we arrived at a little port beyond Cape Frio, where the Adelantado landed and unfurled his flag, and took possession of the country for his majesty."—Nineteenth Century.

How Muskrats Breathe Under Ice.

W. Spoon, the naturalist, asserts that the muskrat, when obliged to go beneath the ice from one side to the other of a pond, has a curious mod of taking along his air supply. Instinct teaches him to take in a deep breath before starting, but even this he knows will be insufficient for the trip. Accordingly he halts occasionally and exhales the exhausted air from his lungs. This air, being confined by the ice in the shape of a bubble, and in full contact with the icy water, becomes almost instantly reoxygenated. When the transformation is completed the wise rat again takes in his old breath, which is now a fresh inspiration. Thus rejuvenated, he again dives out of sight and begins swimming for the other side, only coming up against the ice as often as it is necessary for him to refreshen that valuable little bit of air. But few hunters and trappers are aware of the muskrat's odd plans of changing his poisonous breath into a fresh inspiration, but those who are take a mean advantage. By striking a heavy blow on the ice the air is dispersed, and the little animal dies of asphyxia.

Alaskans Astonished by Horses.

A prospector in Alaska took some horses with him. At the first Indian village the sight of the horses drove all the dogs howling into the woods. The children dropped their rude playthings and fled crying into the huts. The men and women stood their ground, although in open-eyed wonder. After much inducement they were finally prevailed upon to approach the horses, and their wonder knew no bounds. No amount of persuasion would induce them to mount. These were the first horses they had ever seen.

The movement of the cotton mills to the cotton fields is the logical result of the increased economies that have been enforced on business of every description, and this is a movement that must continue to increase.

Increasing the Issue of Books.

The cheapening of devices for printing has had the effect of increasing the issue of books to a figure never before attained or probably never dreamed of by our ancestors. In 1894, for instance, there were issued in the United States 4,484 new works, while in Great Britain during the same period the new books numbered 5,300, while there were 1,185 new editions of books previously printed, a total of 6,485, and for the two countries of 10,969. It is quite probable that not less than 1,000 copies were printed of each work, and it is more probable that of the whole number not ten will be remembered, even by name, in 1904.

Good

Good is what gives strong nerves, vigor, vitality. Good blood and good health come by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

THE child of God is as safe as his Father's throne.

John the Baptist reached the masses by preaching Christ.

Where there is growling there cannot be much growing in grace.

Some men hate the Bible because it is against a short yardstick.

If you want your wife to be an angel treat her like one.

When our enemies are God's enemies we shall always win the fight.

It is not so hard to do right when the mind is fully made up to do it.

If you don't know what else to do for the Lord, become a cheerful giver.

When a man's tracks point toward the saloon his back is toward heaven.

The first mile toward hell often looks as though it led straight to heaven.

You cannot always tell who is in the grave by the size of the headstone.

Church members who never smile do a great deal of harm without knowing it.

When Jesus said three times, "It is written," the devil thought it was time to go.

If sin of every kind could be seen in the face the world would be full of red noses.

It is easy to lead a Christian life only when it is made the first business of life.

It is because there are so many highly respectable sinners, that sin is so dangerous.

When a sinner is dying he finds no comfort in counting the hypocrites in the church.

On the day a man finds out that he is a fool there is hope that he may some day become a Solomon.

There is one grave from which there can be no resurrection. It is one in which we bury our talents.

The man who does not believe in Christ takes a step toward God when he begins to believe in some Christian.

Many a man is so busy in trying to reform the world that he cannot find time to straighten up his own fence.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know, Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have $50 or $60 you can spare for a 20-volume encyclopedia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopedia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 131 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopedia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

Faith with some people means simply trusting to luck.

HESITATE NO LONGER.

Modesty in women is natural. It is one of women's chief charms.

No one cares for one who really lacks this essential to womanliness.

Women have suffered fearfully because of over-sensitiveness in this direction. They couldn't say to the physician what they ought to say to someone. Mrs. Pinkham has received the confidence of thousands. Women open their hearts to her. She understands their suffering, and has the power to relieve and cure.

In nearly all cases the source of women's suffering is in the womb. In many cases the male physician does not understand the case and treats the patient for consumption—indigestion—anything but the right thing.

It is under such circumstances that thousands of women have turned to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and opened their heart and lives—woman to woman—and received her help.

You ask how she can tell if the doctor cannot? Because no man living ever treated so many cases and possesses such vast experience.

Displacement, inflammation, torpid action, stagnation, sends to all parts of the body the pains that crush you.

Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the sure cure for this trouble. For twenty years it has done its grand work and cured thousands.

AN ARSENAL IN THE CLOUDS.

A War Airship Which Is Being Constructed for Cuban Service.

Cuba is going to fight the Spaniards from the clouds. In a secluded grove in Florida a French engineer now has under construction an airship which is to be placed in the Cuban service. It will carry 125 men, 1,000 rifles, a half million rounds of rifle ammunition and dynamite shells. The airship is one of the most remarkable things of its kind ever conceived by an aeronaut. Its chief feature, which excites the greatest wonder, is its extreme lightness considering its tremendous strength. The airship consists of a boat-shaped car that does not swing, but is held solidly, though pendant, from a cluster of five balloons.

These balloons are held steadily in place by five aluminum belts, which go around the girths of the balloons and are connected at the points of contact by easy working ball-bearing joints, so that there can be no strain, and each belt can give gently one way or the other, as the balloon it holds might sway, without getting away from its mate. In this way the balloons are always manageable.

Besides the system of network which surrounds the balloons and which holds them attached to the car there are aluminum braces securing the belts or girths to the car below. These braces are also the stays for the sails forward and at the sides for steering purposes. The principle upon which this wonderful airship is steered is the same which governs the sailing of a yacht. A series of uprights over the car and just under the lower valves of the balloons sustains a shaft, which is revolved by electricity, and turns an immense fan, or screw at the rear of the ship, which acts as an air rudder as well as a propeller. Every piece of metal in the entire construction of this greyhound of the air is of aluminum.

There are nine windows on each side, something more than ten feet apart. A series of long, narrow openings, closed with aluminum bars, run around the upper guard which incloses the upper deck of the boat.

This marvelous air coach is provided with comfortable accommodations for 125 men. There is an electrical engine room, an electrical kitchen, and bedrooms, smoking-room and an observatory. The vessel is lighted, heated and worked by electricity. Water is taken from the clouds, and not a spark of fire is used in working this monstrous air ship. The balloon valves are operated by a system of electric buttons, and there is no confusion of ropes or lines. The observatory is provided with powerful glasses, and while the operator can ride far above the earth, out of reach of the longest range guns known to military science, he can bring the enemy's camp close to his range of vision and can throw dynamite bombs down upon his adversaries with remarkable precision.

Emperor William Knuckled.

Emperor William finally gave up in the struggle with his Ministers over court martial reform.

London's Oldest Restaurant.

Probably the oldest restaurant in London is Crosby Hall, in Bishopgate street, in the city. This was built more than 500 years ago, was once the palace of Richard III., and afterward the residence of Sir Thomas More. It was in this building that Shakespeare laid the scene of Richard's plots for the murder of the young princes.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

Perhaps a woman would be less of a coward if she could run faster.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

It is easier to expend all you make than to make all you spend.

Most men who are "made" by their wives are made worse.

A SUNLIGHT EFFECT.

The clear morning sunlight brings with it gladness and renewed energy, and

Sunlight Soap

drives into the background, like a dark shadow, that old bugbear "wash day," and does its work quickly, easily, perfectly. Use Sunlight Soap, and you will realize that "Sunlight" has come into your life.

It Makes Home Bright.

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., N.Y.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Great Trial."

TEXT: "We have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."—I John ii., 1.

Standing in a court room, you say to yourself: "At this bar crime has often been arraigned; at this witness stand the oath has often been taken; at this jurors' bench the verdict has been rendered; at this judge's desk sentence has been pronounced." But I have to tell you to-day of a trial higher than any Oyer and Terminer or Circuit or Supreme or Chancery. It is the trial of every Christian man for the life of his soul. This trial is different from any other in the fact that it is both civil and criminal.

The issues at stake are tremendous, and I shall in my sermon show you, first, what are the grounds of complaint; then, who are the witnesses in the cause, and lastly, who are the advocates.

When a trial is called on the first thing is to have the indictment read. Stand up then, O Christian man, and hear the indictment of the court of high heaven against thy soul. It is an indictment of ten counts, for thou hast directly or indirectly broken all the ten commandments. You know how it thundered on Sinai and when God came down how the mountain rocked and the smoke ascended as from a smoldering furnace, and the darkness gathered thick, and the loud, deep trumpet uttered the words: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die!" Are you guilty, or not guilty? Do not put in a negative plea too quick, for I have to announce that "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. There is none that doeth good; no, not one. Whosoever shall keep the whole law, yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." Do not, therefore, be too hasty in pronouncing yourself not guilty.

The lawsuit before us also charges you with the breaking of a solemn contract. Many a time did we promise to be the Lord's. We got down on our knees and said: "O, Lord, I am Thine now and forever." Did you keep the promise? Have you stood up to the contract? Have you not sometimes faltered when you ought to have been true? Have you not been proud when you ought to have been humble? Have you not played the coward when you ought to have been the hero? I charge it upon you and I charge it upon myself—we have broken the contract.

Still further; this lawsuit claims damages at your hands. The greatest slander on the the Christian religion is an inconsistent professor. The Bible says religion is one thing; we, by our inconsistency, say religion is some other thing, and what is more deplorable about it is that people can see faults in others while they can not see any in themselves. If you shall at any time find some miserable old gossip, with imperfections from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, a perfect blotch of sin herself, she will go tattling, tattling, tattling, all the years of her life about the inconsistencies of others, having no idea that she is inconsistent herself. God save the world from the gossip, female and male! I think the males are the worst!

Now you have heard the indictment read. Are you ready to plead guilty or not guilty? Perhaps you are not ready yet to plead. Then the trial will go on. The witnesses will be called, and we shall have the matter decided. In the name of God I now make proclamation: Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! whoever hath anything to offer in this trial in which God is the plaintiff and the Christian soul the defendant, let him now step forth and give testimony in this solemn trial.

The first witness I call upon the stand in behalf of the prosecution is the world—all critical and observant of Christian character. You know that there are people around you who perpetually banquet on the frailties of God's children. You may know, if you have lived in the country, that a crow cares for nothing so much as carrion. There are those who imagine that out of the faults of Christians they can make a bridge of boats across the stream of death, and they are going to try it; but, alas for the mistake! When they get mid-stream away will go the bridge and down will go their souls to perdition. O world of the greedy eye and the hard heart, come on the stand now and testify in behalf of the prosecution against this Christian soul on trial. What do you know about this Christian man? "Oh," says the world, "I know a great deal about him. He talks about putting his treasures in heaven, but he is the sharpest man in a trade I ever knew. He seems to want us to believe that he is a child of God, but he is just full of imperfections. I do not know but I am a great deal better than he is now. Oftentimes he is very earthly, and he talks so little about Christ and so much about himself. I am very glad to testify that this is a bad man."

Stop, O World, with the greedy eye and hard heart. I fear you are too much interested in this trial to give impartial evidence. Let all those who hear the testimony of this witness know that there is an old family quarrel between these two parties. There always has been a variance between the World and the Church, and while the World on the witness stand to-day has told a great deal of truth about this Christian man, you must take it all with much allowance, remembering that they still keep the old grudge good. O, World of the greedy and the hard heart, that will do; you must sit down.

The second witness I call in this case is Conscience. Who art thou, O Conscience? What is your business? Where were you born? What are you doing here? "Oh," says Conscience, "I was born in heaven. I came down to befriend this man. I have lived with him. I have instructed him. I have warned him. I showed him the right and the wrong, advising him to take the one and eschew the other. I have kindled a great light in his soul. With a whip of scorpion I have scourged his wickedness, and I have tried to cheer him when doing right; and yet I am compelled to testify on the stand to-day that he has sometimes rejected my mission. Oh, how many cups of life have I pressed to his lips that he dashed down, and how often has he stood with his hard heel on the bleeding heart of the Son of God! It pains me very much that I have to testify against this Christian man, and yet I must, in behalf of Him who will in no wise clear the guilty, say that this Christian man has done wrong. He has been worldly. He has been neglectful. He has done a thousand things he ought not to have done, and left undone a thousand things he ought to have done." That will do, Conscience. You can sit down.

The third witness I call in the case is an angel of God. Bright and shining one, what do'st thou here? What hast thou to say against this man on trial? "Oh," says the angel, "I have been a messenger to him. I have guarded him. I have washed him. With this wing I have defended him, and oftentimes, when he knew it not, I led him into green pastures and beside still waters. I snatched from him the poisoned chalice. When bad spirits came upon him to destroy him, I fought them back with infinite fierceness, and yet I have to testify to-day that he has rejected my mission. He has not done as he ought to have done. Though I came from the sky, he drove me back. Though with this wing I defended him, and though with this voice I wooed him, I have to announce his multiplied imperfections. I dare not keep back the testimony, for then I should not dare to appear again amongst the sinless ones before the great white Throne."

There is only one more witness to be called on behalf of the prosecution, and that is the great, the holy, the august, the omnipotent spirit of God. We bow down before Him. Holy Spirit, knowest Thou this man? "Oh, yes," says the holy one, "I know him. I have striven with him ten thousand times, and though sometimes he did seem to repent, he fell back again as often from his first estate. Ten thousand times ten thousand has he grieved Me, although the Bible warned him, saying: 'Grieve not the Holy Ghost, Quench not the Spirit.' Yes, he has driven Me back. Though I am the Third Person of the Trinity, he has trampled on My Mission, and the blood of the Atonement that I brought with which to cleanse his soul, he sometimes despised. I came from the throne of God to convert, and comfort and sanctify, and yet look at that man and see what he is compared with what, unresisted, I would have made him."

The evidence on the part of the prosecution has closed. Now let the defense bring on the rebuttal testimony. What have you, O Christian soul, to bring in reply to this evidence of the world, of the consdience, of the angel and of the Holy Ghost? No evidence? Are all these things true? "Yes. Unclean, unclean," says every Christian soul. What? Do you not begin to tremble at the thought of condemnation?

We have now come to the most interesting part of this great trial. The evidence all in. The advocates speak. The profession of an advocate is full of responsibility. In England and the United States there have arisen men who in this calling have been honored by their race and thrown contempt upon those who in the profession have been guilty of a great many meannesses. That profession will be honorable as long as it has attached to it such names as Mansfield, and Marshall, and Story, and Kent, and Southard, and William Wirt. The court room has sometimes been the scene of very marvelous and thrilling things. Some of you remember the famous Girard will case, where one of our advocates pleaded the cause of the Bible and Christianity in masterly Anglo-Saxon, every paragraph a thunderbolt.

But I turn from the recital of this memorable occasion to a grander trial, and I have to tell you that in this trial of the Christian, for the life of his soul the advocates are mightier, wiser and more eloquent. The evidence all being in, severe and stern Justice rises on behalf of the prosecution to make his plea. With the Bible open in his hand, he reads the law, stern and inflexible, and the penalty: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Then he says: "O, Thou Judge and Lawgiver, this is Thine own statute, and all the evidence in earth and heaven agree that the man has sinned against these enactments. Now let the sword leap from its scabbard. Shall a man go through the very flames of Sinai unsinged? Let the law be executed. Let judgment be pronounced. Let him die. I demand that he die!"

O, Christian, does it not look very dark for thee? Who will plead on thy side in so forlorn a cause? Sometimes a man will be brought into a court of law, and he will have no friends and no money, and the Judge will look over the bar and say: "Is there any one who will volunteer to take this man's case and defend him?" And some young man rises up and says: "I will be his counsel;" perhaps starting on from that very point to a great and brilliant career. Now, in this matter of the soul, as you have nothing to pay for counsel, do you think that any one will volunteer? Yes, yes; I see One rising. He is a young man, only thirty-three years of age. I see His countenance suffused with tears and covered with blood, and all the galleries of heaven are thrilled with the spectacle. Thanks be unto God, "we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."

Oh, Christian soul, your case begins to look better. I think, perhaps, after all, you may not have to die. The best Advocate in the universe has taken your side. No one was ever so qualified to defend you. He knows all the law, all its demands, all its penalties. He is always ready. No new turn of the case can surprise Him, and He will plead for you for nothing as earnestly as though you brought a world of treasure to His feet. Besides that, He has undertaken the case of thousands who were as forlorn as you, and He has never lost a case. Courage, O Christian soul! I think that, after all, there may be some chance for you, for the great Advocate rises to make His plea. He says: "I admit all that has been stored against My client. I admit all these sins, ay, more; but look at that wounded hand of Mine and look at that other wounded hand, and at My right foot and at My left foot. By all these wounds I plead for his clearance. Count all the drops of My tears. Count all the drops of My blood. By the humiliation of Bethlehem, by the sweat of Gethsemane, by the sufferings of the cross, I demand that he go free. On this arm he hath leaned; to this heart he hath flown; in My tears he hath washed; on My righteousness he hath depended. Let him go free. I am the ransom. Let him escape the lash; I took the scourgings. Let the cup pass from him; I drank it to the dregs. Put on him the crown of life, for I have worn the crown of thorns. Over against my throne of shame set his throne of triumph!"

Well, the counsel on both sides have spoken, and there is only one more thing now remaining, and that is the awarding of the judgment. If you have ever been in a court room you know the silence and solemnity when the verdict is about to be rendered, or the judgment about to be given. About this soul on trial—shall it be saved or shall it be lost? Attention! above, around, beneath. All the universe cries: "Hear! hear!"

The Judge rises and gives this decision, never to be changed, never to be revoked: "There is, therefore, now no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus."

But, my friends, there is coming a day of trial in which not only the saint but the sinner must appear. That day of trial will come very suddenly. The farmer will be at the plow, the merchant will be in the counting room, the woodman will be ringing his ax on the hickories, the weaver will have his foot on the treadle, the manufacturer will be walking amid the buzz of looms and the clacking of flying machinery, the counsel may be at the bar pleading the law, the minister may be in the pulpit pleading the gospel, the drunkard may be reeling amid his cups and the blasphemer with the oath caught between his teeth.

Lo! The sun hides. Night comes down at mid noon. The stars appear at noon today. The earth shudders and throbs. There an earthquake opens and a city sinks as a crocodile would crunch a child. Mountains roll in their sockets and send down their granite cliffs in avalanche of rock. Rivers pause in their chase for the sea, and ocean, upcurling, cries to the flying Alps and Himalaya. Beasts bellow and moan and snuff up the darkness. Clouds fly like flocks of swift eagles. Great thunders beat and boom and burst. Stars shoot and fall. The Almighty rising on His throne, declares that time shall be no longer, and the archangels trump repeats it till all the living hear, and the continents of dead spring to their feet, crying: "Time shall be no longer!" Oh, on on that day will you be ready?

I have shown you how well the Christian will get off in his trial. Will you get off as well in your trial? Will Christ plead on your side or against you? Oh, what will you do in the last great assize, if your conscience is against you, and the world is against you, and the angels of heaven are against you, and the Holy Spirit is against you; and the Lord God Almighty is against you? Better this day secure an Advocate.

TORCH 100 FEET HIGH.

Flaming Gas and Oil Well Makes a Grand Spectacle.

The Ogden (W. Va.) oil fields was the scene a few nights ago of the most brilliant spectacle ever witnessed in the country. The famous Newbanks oil well, which is also a strong producer of gas, took fire through accident, burning the derrick and several thousand barrels of oil. When the pressure was reduced at the mouth of the well the gas broke the spouting oil into sprays, throwing it into the air more than one hundred feet. The flame was in the shape of a huge torch, the spraying oil forming into glistening drops in the air and dropping in a dazzling shower, while the smoke, densely black, ascended way above the mountain. The hills for miles around were covered by sightseers, who had come from all over the region. The loss to the owners is enormous, as the well was producing 200 barrels a day. There was no way to put out the fire, as the gas and oil pressure were constant and the roaring heat of the flames terrific.

LIKE BEASTS OF BURDEN.

They are Men of Japan Who Do the Work of Horses.

One, if not the greatest, obstacle in the way of the industrial progress of Japan is the fact that upward of 1,000,000 of the most muscular of its population are engaged as beasts of burden. In this calculation, writes a correspondent, I do not include those occupations in which the day laborers of all civilized countries are engaged. The statement is simply based on the fact that over 1,000,000 of the vigorous manhood are engaged in the transportation of people and commodities from place to place, performing the work which in Europe and America is done by animals, by steam, by electricity and other modern methods of conveyance. So tremendous is this drain upon the population of the empire that much of the other hard labor, such as loading coal on vessels, handling heavy freight on railways, the driving and loading of pack horses, heavy farm work and the like is performed by women who, dressed in tight blue cotton trousers and tunics, are compelled to do for Japan what the 'longshoremen, yardmen and farm laborers do in the United States.

The estimate that over 1,000,000 men are engaged in the Mikado's empire in these degrading occupations is based upon the fact that the returns of 1895 show a total of 199,411 jinrikishas and 914,830 hand carts. As all these carriages and carts are licensed, the returns are probably correct. In the case of the jinrikishas the number of pullers and pushers is greatly in excess of the number of vehicles. This comes from the fact that some of the vehicles have two men, and because in large cities the same vehicle is rented out during the twenty-four hours to two different men. It is safe to assume that nearly 250,000 coolies are directly and indirectly engaged as pullers and pushers of these conveyances. As for carts, the same holds true. They are propelled with enormous loads, sometimes by two bent and wrinkled old men, sometimes by one strong and hearty young man of low intelligence, and sometimes by mere boys, from 10 to 15 years of age. One million, therefore, would seem to be within the mark. This gives us a total of 1,250,000 human horses.

To the ordinary observer these jinrikishas seem a novel and delightful experience. They combine all the joys of a human horse. They help you into the carriage, hand you your parasol or umbrella, tuck the rug around you, and land you at the door of the shop or house. Moreover, they take care of your parcels. In rainy weather they pull up the hood and fasten the oilcloth in front, so that nothing but a peep-hole is left, and you are safe from the wet and the mud. All you see is the bare legs of the hedgehog-looking creature who, covered with a peculiar hat and coat of a reedy grass, is rushing onward through slush and snow and sleet and rain. This is well enough for the passenger within, but what are the effects of the occupation upon the man without? What is the effect of the employment of 1,250,000 of the robust men of Japan in this way and in the hauling of carts upon the rest of the population? These are questions that must be carefully weighed in any estimate of the future industrial importance of Japan.

Lady in a Trap.

We have all met people whose pride in their own possessions is so great that they can see no charms in those of others. A young botanist was showing a party of ladies and gentlemen through a conservatory, and explaining to them the properties of some of the choicest plants. Among the visitors was a would-be-young-looking, middle-aged lady, who at every description volunteered the statement that the plants and flowers she had at home were quite equal to anything exhibited here, or, indeed, anywhere, says Tid-Bits.

Just as they were passing a giant cactus she was to heard to exclaim:

"Well, this is nothing extraordinary. I have a cactus at home that is still larger. I planted and reared it myself."

"Reared it yourself," the professor gently observed. "How remarkable! This specimen is sixty-three years old, and if yours is still larger——"

The lady did not stay to hear any more, but executed a strategic movement to the rear.

Insects Speedier Than Birds.

Science says that many insects can fly faster than birds. The common house fly can ordinarily fly twenty-five feet a second. But when it is alarmed it has been found that it can increase its rate of speed to over 160 feet per second. If it could continue such rapid flight for a mile in a straight line it would cover that distance in exactly thirty-three seconds. It is not an uncommon thing when travelling by rail in the summer time to see a bee or wasp keeping up with the train and trying to get in at one of the windows. A swallow is considered one of the swiftest of flying birds, and it was thought until recently that no insect could escape it. A naturalist tells of an exciting chase he saw between a swallow and a dragon fly, which is among the swiftest of insects. The insect flew with incredible speed, and wheeled and dodged with such ease that the swallow, despite its utmost efforts, completely failed to overtake and capture it.

A farmer in Topeka, Kan., whose Sunday clothes had been soiled by his horse rubbing against them, savagely sank his teeth into the animal's ear. At the same instant the horse suddenly tossed his head in the air and broke the man's jaw in three pieces.

IN A GOLDEN VASE

Rest the Hearts of the Royal Hapsburgs of Austria.

A curious custom has been followed by the members of the Austrian house of Hapsburg for many centuries. It is that of having their hearts cut out after death and each one inclosed in a receptacle by itself. Knowledge of this ancient custom recently came to light in Vienna, by a report that the late Carl Ludwig, heir to the Austrian throne, forbade the removal of his heart after death. The report caused quite a sensation.

A HAPSBURG HEART

The custom dates back to the thirteenth century, when Francis, Duke of Aargau, dying away from home, directed that his heart be cut from his body and sent back to his native land. Since then every Hapsburg has had his or her heart removed and buried apart from the body in a gold and crystal vase. This custom has prevailed up to the time of Carl Ludwig's death. In the Capucine Chapel in Vienna, placed in a vault beneath the ground, there are 113 coffins, containing all that remains of the royal Hapsburgs, who have ruled over the destinies of Austria. There are also 152 vases of crystal mounted in gold, each containing the heart of one of these rulers and of others whose bodies rest elsewhere.

Something whizzed through the air at a distance of about ten feet from the head of William the Conqueror. "Wasn't that an arrow?" asked the monarch. "It went rather too wide for a narrow," said the court ester; and from that moment his office began to lose in importance and respectability.—Indianapolis Journal.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

Love on only one side means trouble on both.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75 c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A coward can sometimes deal a terrible blow.

Dobbins' Floating Borax Soap has not one atom of adulteration in it. It is 100 per cent. pure. Try it once. Be sure you get the genuine. Your grocer has it, or will get it for you. Wrappers printed in red.

Justice, unlike mercy, never hits the wrong man.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The truest sympathy is never expressed in words.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

No amount of kind words ever atones for an unkind deed.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

Try to be independent without letting people know it.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

A man notices what you say; a woman how you say it.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will,"

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

"My Profits Doubled from the day I took your advice and bought your 'ADVANCE' MACHINE!" "I wish I had taken it sooner!" One of the successful Well Drillers who use our machines and tools for Drilling Wells in Ohio made this remark a few days ago. He did over $6000 worth of Drilling in 29 months last year. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

APOLLO GALVANIZED IRON

There is more profit for you in the "concerned" than in any other steel. Do the rollers, because they make more of it. Do the roofers, because they sell more of it. Do the workmen, because it takes less time to work. Do the users, because it makes a good job. ADDRESS ALL APOLLO INQUIRIES TO APOLLO, PA.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

ENU 36

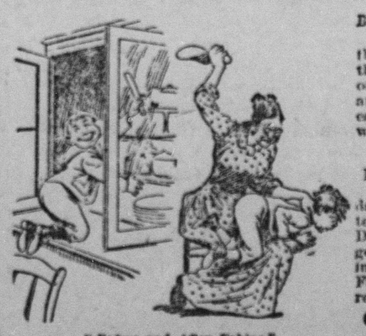
Look Out

For Imitations of Walter Baker & Co.'s Premium No. 1 Chocolate. Always ask for, and see that you get, the article made by

WALTER BAKER & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

OH, LOOK!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR



"Before and After Taking."

By J. Hamilton Avers, A. M., M. D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes, and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.

598 PAGES,

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all. Only

60 CTS. POST-PAID.

(The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed). Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Diseases, properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanations of Botanical Practice, Correct use of Ordinary Herbs. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged with Complete Index. With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume, **ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID.** Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Sept. 3.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Taken as a whole, is easily the best as well as the largest store in Bellefonte and is particularly strong in the following departments:

DRESS GOODS representing the Botany Mills, we are at all times ready to show you goods fresh from the looms, that for quality, price style, speak for themselves. We also carry a complete line of "Gold Medal" specialties in Black only. They rank among the best of the world's products in Black Dress Fabrics.

Our Dress Lining and Trimming Department.

Is up to date, and great care is taken to sell only such material as will give proper style and results, as required in modern dressmaking.

Notions and Novelties.

Immense Variety, Latest Ideas, Standard Goods, Lowest Prices.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

SCHOOL DAYS

Are almost here again.

The girls undoubtedly need some extra fixins' in the way of new dresses.

Our first shipment of Fall goods arrived last week and we can supply you with some beautiful goods for very little money.

Give us a call and save money.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

The Home Peach Crop.

The peach orchard of 2000 trees, near Aaronsburg, planted about four years ago, shows fresh and healthy trees, but as yet the orchard has not produced any quantity of fruit. This year the crop may reach 30 bushels. It is supposed the spring was unfavorable.

Mr. Strohmeier, of this place, also planted a small peach orchard, the trees being now as thriving as could be desired, but he will not be able to gather over a bushel of fruit from the lot.

Next year, under a favorable season, will be a fair test whether peaches will be a success in Penns valley.

Working on the Picnic Ground.

This week work was commenced on the picnic ground getting it in shape for the opening on the 14th. The work will go right along now until everything is up and in good condition. Buildings and sheds that are erected each year are going up, and it will be a lively place from now until all the trouble is over. The weather being good, the picnic promises to be as much of a success as before.

To Crush Stone.

The council expect to go to work on the big pile of lime stone taken out of the hill at Kerlin's, where a big lot of grading has been done. They have the crusher from Harris township. It will be located near the big pile of stone, and some sort of a top dressing for our streets will be made.

Seriously Ill.

Dr. Emerick, of this place, one of the prominent physicians of this county, was seriously ill last week from kidney trouble which caused him great suffering. Drs. Seibert and Van Valzah were called in consultation with Dr. Jacobs on the case. The Dr. was much improved on Saturday.

Married.

Rev. Geo. S. Bright, pastor of the Lutheran church at Philipsburg, was united in marriage to Miss May Bergstresser on Tuesday. The groom is a son of Rev. Jno. A. Bright who hails from Aaronsburg.

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else knows.

—REPORTER for the campaign 20 cents.

DIED AT AARONSBURG.

Mrs. M. M. Musser Succumbs After a Long Illness.

Mrs. Catherine E. wife of M. M. Musser, died at her home, at Aaronsburg, on Saturday last, after an illness of several months.

About two years ago she had an attack of paralysis which affected her body on one side. Some two weeks ago she had another stroke which rendered her speechless and brought her earthly career to an end.

She was a daughter of Adam Fisher, dec'd, of Farmers Mills. She was the youngest sister of the late Maj. J. B. Fisher, and of Mrs. John F. Heckman of near Penn Hall. An older sister, Mrs. Michael Harper, died at Aaronsburg some years ago.

The deceased was a lady of excellent qualities as a wife, mother and neighbor and was a true Christian, and consistent member of the Reformed church all her life.

She leaves a husband and six children to mourn her death. The children are William, rr. ticket agent at Spring Mills, Charles, Catherine and Mary.

The funeral on Wednesday forenoon was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives who esteemed her highly for her many excellent qualities. Her age was 57 years, 11 months and 20 days.

A Large Funeral.

The funeral of Col. Andrew Gregg, who died very suddenly last Wednesday, took place last Saturday afternoon, and was very largely attended. The services were held at the house, west of town, and were conducted by Rev. Faus, of the Methodist church. A large delegation from the Gregg Post, G. A. R., of Bellefonte, were over as were also many other prominent citizens from that town. In the funeral cortege to the cemetery there were about 150 conveyances. At the cemetery the body was interred according to the ritual of the G. A. R., the Samuel Shannon Post, of Centre Hall, conducting the services. The pall bearers were members of the G. A. R., they were B. D. Brisbin, W. H. Bartholomew, Wm. H. Stiver, W. A. Krise, David Burrell and George M. Boal.

Murder Near Milton.

During a free fight near Milton on last Thursday night between two parties of young men, George W. Catherman was shot in the head by Melvin St. Clair and died from his wound next day. Otto Catherman was also badly injured. The Catherman boys and their friends were on their way to a jollification, when they met a crowd headed by St. Clair. Insulting remarks were exchanged and George Catherman and St. Clair engaged in a desperate struggle. St. Clair threw his opponent down, and thinking that Catherman was feeling for a revolver, he drew his own and shot Catherman in the left temple. St. Clair escaped but the police are after him.

Veteran's Basket Picnic.

The Centre County Veteran Club will hold their annual basket picnic at Hecla park on Saturday, September 5th, 1896. Free coffee will be served to ex-soldiers and their families. Excursion trains will be run on all railroads in Centre county and a special train from Coburn and return so that the residents of that end of the county will arrive home the same evening. This will be the largest re-union of the veterans ever held in the county. Several bands will be in attendance and other amusements during the day.

Excursion Rates.

On account of Centre County Veteran Club picnic to be held at Hecla Park, Saturday, September 5th, excursion tickets will be sold to Bellefonte, and return, limited to day of issue at single fare rate, and special return train will be run leaving Bellefonte at 7 p. m. for Rising Springs.

A Play By Home Talent.

A play "Hick'rs Farm" will be rendered on Saturday evening a week by the young people of Centre Hall, in the auditorium building in Grange Park. An admission of 25 cents will be donated to the Reformed church.

Opening of Schools.

The public schools will open on Monday, 21st, after the picnic, for an eight months term. Ed. J. Wolf, Frank Foreman and Miss Kate Shreffler will take charge of the youngsters and try to pump knowledge into them.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, Sept. 6, St. Luke's church, Centre Hall, at 2 p. m.; at St. Mark's church, Spring Mills, at 10 a. m.; at Emanuel's church, Tusseyville, at 7 p. m.

Fire at Philipsburg.

One of the handsomest dwellings in Philipsburg, owned by Dr. Loraine, was destroyed by fire Thursday night, 27th. Loss $10,000.

—"Clothes do not make the man"—but they help. The Philadelphia Branch knows just how to increase your personal appearance 100 per cent. without pauperizing you.

—Get the REPORTER for the campaign.

NEARLY FINISHED.

The New Church Nearly Completed and Soon Ready for Dedication.

The Reformed church is gradually nearing completion and at this time there remains little to be done, and the dedication of this handsome edifice will occur in a few weeks.

The glass for the windows arrived on Monday and they are nearly all in place. The windows are all memorials and the designs are very handsome; without hesitation it can be said that not a finer set of stained glass windows can be found in this part of the state.

There remains yet the pews and pulpit furniture, along with the carpeting and then all will be done.

Last week the members of the church turned out in force and terraced the north side and front of the building. This work greatly improves the appearance and was not useless.

The frescoing in the main audience room is in perfect harmony with the rest of the structure. The colors are quiet and blend perfectly, and the effect is magnificent. It is a beautiful building inside and out, and one that would do credit to a large city.

The Apple Crop.

The apple crop in this county will be a fair one. Some orchards are very full of the fruit; trees that had an ordinary crop last year, of course are not having much fruit this year as the apple is a biennial product. We judge that nearly two thirds of the orchards will come close on to yielding an average crop. The fruit, however, is slightly inferior in quality this year.

An apple crop has been far more profitable to the Centre county farmer, in the past ten years, than any thing else produced on the farm. An acre of orchard will average 200 bushels of apples; these have brought from 30 to 40 cents per bushel in the orchard.

Twenty-five years ago apples rotted in the orchards because there were no facilities for transporting them to market, and the price ran from 10 to 20cts. per bushel for the few that found a market at home. Since we have a railroad this has changed and the fruit is shipped to distant points at good, paying prices.

Getting Scarcer.

The rain fall the last month was away below the average, and in consequence water is getting scarcer. From all parts of the state come reports of a water famine and in some parts a lock is put upon the pump of a well or cistern. In our valley the streams are very low, almost as low as one year ago, when it was so very dry. The springs and wells are beginning to fail and the "never-failing" are not quite so plentiful as formerly. Where ground has been dug to a depth of three to five feet, it has been found very dry, almost like dust, and it will take a month of hard rains to thoroughly soak the earth.

Improving.

The many friends of Rev. Dietzel will be pleased to learn that there is every prospect of his recovery from the effects of the amputation of a leg. He is still in the hospital in Philadelphia, but his condition is so far improved that he will be able to undertake the trip home in a short time. He is a devout servant of the Lord and we trust the Master will spare him many years. The recent report that a second amputation would be necessary, was unfounded. Mrs. Dietzel is at present with her husband.

Lost His Drill.

About a week ago Alf. Krape who is drilling a well on William Colyer's lot, was down about 75 feet, the bit came off, and it is now sticking in the bottom of the hole. The tool weighs about 250 pounds. It must come out the hole or another must be drilled. He has been working all week to get the tool loose, and if he don't succeed it means quite a financial loss to Alf.

Points from the Game Laws.

Some points from the game laws of present importance are herewith given: Open seasons, deer, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1. pheasant, October 1 to January 1; turkey, October 15 to January 1: squirrel, September 1 to January 1; quail, November 1 to December 15; rabbits, November 1 to January 1.

Wedding Tonight.

This evening, Thursday, a wedding will take place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Stover, at Earleystown, in which their daughter, Miss Mollie H., and S. Elmer Ishler, of Boalsburg, will be the contracting couple. A great many friends have been invited.

Sold a Car Load of Cattle.

Jared Kreamer got a car load of fine beef cattle from Pittsburg on Tuesday, and sold them the day of their arrival to butchers and dealers in these parts. They were in first-class condition and a good article, and he had no trouble in disposing of the lot.

Hires Rootbeer is strengthening, both to the nerve and brain worker, as well as to the physical athlete. Every household should have it. It is the most delicious, sparkling, and efferves cent drink in the world. A package makes five gallons. Campaign paraders will find it very refreshing.

A MAD DOG SCARE

Centre Hall Keeps in the Swim With a Sensation.

Last Sunday morning the town was treated to a scare with the report that a mad dog was loose and was running wild through the streets, frothing at the mouth and had bitten several dogs in the town.

The dog, a hound, came down Church street, and got into a fight with Jerry Miller's dog. Those who saw the scrap say the dog was frothing heavily and making one or two snaps at Jerry's dog started on down street. He was traced out to Mike Condo's, and there was lost.

At Michael's and Arney's above town, he was said to have bitten their dogs, but whether he had got into a legitimate scrap or had the rabies is not known. The sensation had died out during the day. Jerry Miller took the precaution to muzzle his dog and everything was moving along nicely until about six o'clock when his dogship was seen coming through town again on his way back, evidently towards home. All the town was excited. It isn't every day that a dog with the rabies can be seen on the streets, and there never was a dog in the town that had the attention shown him that this one had. The dog had the middle of the street and was taking his time on his way home, no doubt being somewhat tired with the trouble he had in the morning. Boys ran ahead and advised everyone of his coming. The porches and fences were lined with interested spectators. 'Twas more of a sight than a circus parade.

The dog turned up Church street and somewhere along the route he was headed up an alley, and then for the mountain.

Charley Arney got in the procession with his Winchester and by the time he struck the woods, Charley sent a ball after him to help him along in his career. One shot didn't do the business, but it required two more before his dogged soul would part with the carcass.

Some think the dog was mad and others say not. But 'tis as it is. The dog is dead and all anxiously await developments from the bitten curs.

Cost of Making Good Roads.

The department of agriculture has just issued an exhaustive report on the public roads of the state, written py John Hamilton, deputy secretary of agriculture. The report says:

There are over 80,000 miles of road in Pennsylvania outside of the wards and boroughs and the cities of the commonwealth and not including the turnpike roads under corporated control. For the year ending May 31, 1895 these roads cost the farmers of Pennsylvania at the rate of $48.73 per mile."

Mr. Hamilton figures that the roads of Pennsylvania can be piked six inches thick with finely broken stones, in all districts where stones are easily obtainable, for $411.60 or in other words the 80,000 miles of road in this state can be piked with the annual taxes to those in 1865 in just nine years with no roading of township or increase of debt.

It Will Be a Curiosity.

Almost every one having the front of their residence enclosed with a fence on the line of the side walk, have been tearing them away, and from the number of fences going out, a residence with a front fence in Centre Hall will soon be a curiosity. This exposing the yards will likely bring down upon the council the necessity of passing a cow ordinance, a petition for which was laid before the council a year or two ago, signed by about seventy-five of our citizens, but that illustrious body laid it on the table, and it has lain there since.

Nearly a Fire.

On Friday forenoon we came near having a fire at our neighbor's, D. J. Meyer, opposite this office. A spark from the kitchen chimney, it is supposed, set the roof of that building on fire and it was making rapid headway when Charley Weiser discovered it from the adjoining yard of Mr. Boob. Luckily Mr. Boob and his hands immediately attached the fire hose to a convenient plug and threw a stream of water on the flames and put out the fire, which undoubtedly saved the destruction of four or five frame dwellings.

Will Preach Trial Sermons.

Rev. G. M. Runkle, of Mechanicsburg, will preach trial sermons in the Reformed churches of Nittany Valley charges. On Saturday afternoon, September 5, he will preach in the Mt. Bethel church, and in the evening of that day will preach at Salona. On Sunday, Sep. 6, he will preach at Hublersburg. Rev. Runkle is a native of Tusseyville.

No Services.

Owing to the absence of Rev. Eisenberg, there will be no services in any churches next Sunday for which he had appointments for the day.

Which is worse, imprisonment for life or a life-long disease, like scrofula, for example? The former, certainly would be preferable were it not that Ayer's Sarsaparilla can always come to the rescue and give the poor sufferer health, strength, and happiness.

THE SUMMER SLUMP....

In prices is felt here just as much as any where, and as a result Shoes are being sold at about a third less than they are worth—that is less any profit and part of the cost to us last spring.

Of course, we lose something every time we make a sale, but we'd rather lose a little now than much later on.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

We have 3 styles Men's Collars, 2200 Linen, 4-ply, regularly sold in Bellefonte at from 15 to 25c. Our price, 10c. Nothing to compare with it ever shown in the town. —GARMANS.

A box of fine Butter Milk Soap for 10c, or a double cake of fine Castile for 5c. —GARMANS.

Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder at 20c. Cuticura Soap, 20c a cake, 3 cakes for 50c. Surely such prices will lead you away from fake sales. —GARMANS.

2c for a regular 5c Egg Beater, or 6 for 10c, regularly sold at 5c everywhere. —GARMANS,

110 sheets of finest Paper and Envelopes for 25c. This is of the best goods and always makes a pleased customer. Comes in plain and ruled. —GARMANS.

The world renowned "Sweeperette" Carpet Sweeper, always sold at $3, at the great bargain price, $2. —GARMANS.

Jelly Glasses with tin tops, 25c a doz. $1.50 Hammock for 99c. A first class Baby Swing for 25c.

GARMAN'S STORE.

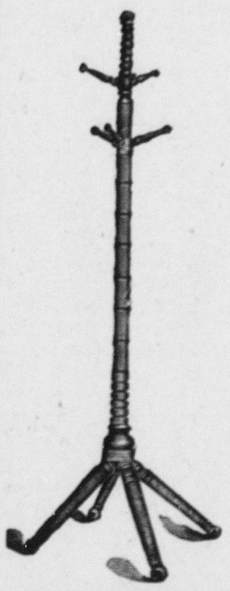
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

Closing-Out Sale

—OF—

BABY CARRIAGES AND REFRIGERATORS

At W. R. Brachbill's Furniture Store.



100 COSTUMERS

Bought at a sacrifice sale,

WILL BE SOLD AT 49c.

Regular price, $1.25.

Come early, as they will not last at above price.

Prices of Chamber and Parlor Suits cut into to make room for Fall stock.

W. R. Brachbill,

Telephone, 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

OUR WEEKLY SPECIALS TAKE LIKE WILDFIRE.

The people know that when the Globe advertises any article that it can always be found on our counters and enough of it to supply their needs.

We Advertise Nothing but Facts.

READ WHAT WE ADVERTISE THIS WEEK.

1500 yards Cassimere, just the thing for every-day Pants, a regular 25c. quality, now 12½c. a yard.

200 pairs Boys' Knee Pants, ranging in sixe from 5 years to 15 years of age, just the article for school wear—now 19c. per pair.

250 yards Canton Flannel, Summer weight, you may not need it now, but you will soon, goes now at 5c. per yard.

300 yards Shirting, you never bought the same quality before in other stores under 7½c. a yard. Globe's price, 5c. a yard.

These Are Only a Few of Our Many Bargains.

ALL SUMMER GOODS MUST BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and Terrors to All Competitors."